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TWICE-A-MONTH | MAY 15, 1924

FOUNDED 1876 | MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST | VOL. 49, NO. 10

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Published—Semi-monthly, September to June inclusive; Monthly in July and August at 62 West 45th Street, New York. Entered as 2nd class matter June 18, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879. $5 a year; 25c. a copy. Copyright, 1924

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Library Book Outlook

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Biography has the greatest number of offerings. 'The Real John Burroughs,' by William Sloane Kennedy (Funk, $2.50), consists of personal recollections and a friendly estimate. 'McAdoo: the Man and His Times,' by Mary Synon (Bobbs-Merrill, $3), is written by a well-known journalist. 'The Political Career of Lord Byron,' by Dora Neill Raymond (Holt, $3), is a contribution to Byron's centennial. 'An Ambassador's Memoirs,' by Maurice Paléologue (Doran, $7.50), is a mine of interesting information, with more to come. 'My Wanderings and Memories,' by Lady Norah Bentinck (Appleton, $5), recounts the author's interesting life in five continents. 'The White Devil of the Black Sea,' by Lewis Stanton Palen (Minton, Balch, $3), is an amazing story of a man whom the Bolsheviki could not kill, tho they 'executed' him twice. 'Master Johann Dietz' (Dutton, $5) is the autobiography of a barber's surgeon of the seventeenth century, which rivals Cellini's in its frank simplicity and its amazing adventures.

Wallace Smith's 'On the Trail in Yellowstone' (917.8, Putnam, $1.50), a little book about a pack-horse trip, and Charles S. Brooke's 'A Thread of English Road' (914.2, Harcourt, $3), a delightful narrative of a cycling trip across southern England, are the only travel-book offerings.

In History we have 'Five Years of European Chaos,' by Maxwell H. H. Macartney (940, Dutton, $4), written by a special correspondent of the London *Times*; and 'Two Royalist Spies of the French Revolution,' by G. Lenotre (944.04, Holt, $2.75), which is largely a biography of Foche-Borel, the celebrated secret-service agent.

Art and Literature are represented by Ludwig Lewisohn's 'The Creative Life' (701, Boni and Liveright, $2.50), a spirited analysis of the artistic life of America; William Lyon Phelps's 'Howells, James, Bryant; and Other Essays' (810.1, Macmillan, $2), including pen-portraits also of Whitman, Thoreau, Lowell, and Harriet Beecher Stowe; and Joseph Collins' 'Taking the Literary Pulse' (801, Doran, $3), in which the author of 'The Doctor Looks at Literature' continues his trenchant studies.

Eugene O'Neill's new book 'All God's Chillun Got Wings; and, Welded' (812, Boni and Liveright, $2), contains two full-length plays. 'The Book of Mother Verse,' by Joseph Morris and St. Clair Adams (808.1, Sully, $1.50), is a new collection of poems about mothers and motherhood.

Two fiction titles worth considering are Gilbert Cannan's 'Sembal' (Seltzer, $2), which studies a certain type of Jewish temperament, and Rafael Sabatini's 'Bardelys the Magnificent' (Houghton, $2), a reissue of a 1905 romance.

In Sociology and its related fields we are offered 'The Challenge of the Klan,' by Stanley Frost (366, Bobbs-Merrill, $2), the nucleus of which was a series of articles in recent numbers of *The Outlook*; 'Prisons and Common Sense,' by Thomas Mott Osborne (365, Lippincott, $1.25), a further contribution to prison-reform by our foremost advocate; 'Rebellion in Labor Unions,' by Sylvia Kopald (331, Boni and Liveright, $2), in which four recent efforts of American workers to break the power of the union machine are studied; and 'Creative Experience,' by Mary P. Follet (300, Longmans, $3), which seeks to discover a method by which power may be made co-active, not coercive.

Useful Arts books include 'How to Build Your Radio Receiver,' by Kendall Banning (654, Popular Radio, Inc., N. Y., $1.50); 'The Farmer and His Farm,' by Frank App (630, Harcourt, $1.75); 'The Worsted Industry,' by J. Dumville (677, Pitman, $1), in the handy little 'Pitman Common Commodities and Industries' series; 'Modern Methods in Teaching,' by Harry Bruce Wilson and others (371.3, Silver-Burdett, $1.64); and 'Table Decorations for All Occasions,' by Edna S. Tipton (643, Stokes, $3).

Three miscellaneous titles are 'From Luther to Steiner,' by Ernst Boldt (149, Dutton $3), tracing the changes in German spiritual and religious tendencies during that period; 'Food and Health,' by Inez McFee (613.2, Crowell, $2.50), designed for the lay reader; and 'The Game of Ma Chiang,' by Mrs. Prescott Warren (795, Crowell, $2.50), written by the Chairman of the Standardization Committee of the International Ma Chiang Players' Association.

The number of different Mah-Jong handbooks now on the market is upwards of fifteen. It is probably too soon to say yet which is the most authoritative.

Drinkwater's 'Outline of Literature,' Vol. 3, and Orpen's 'Outline of Art,' Vol. 2, complete these two series.

Dorothy Canfield's new novel, 'The Home-Maker' (Harcourt, $2), is announced for publication on May 20th.

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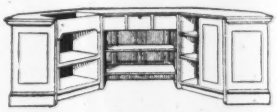

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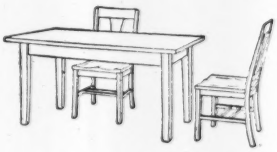

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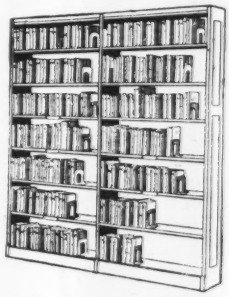

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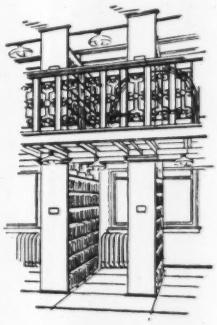

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH MAY 15, 1924

Modern Fiction and the Public Library*

BY HELEN E. HAINES
Library School of Los Angeles Public Library

IT is hardly possible to make any commentary on modern fiction in its relationship to the public library that shall not seem to be either a plea or an arraignment. Indeed, almost any commentary on modern fiction—literary, critical or personal—is likely to arouse defense or attack from other commentators; it is a subject upon which almost no one maintains a judicial calm. Librarians, especially, seldom contemplate modern fiction with serenity. It offers constant problems and perplexities; and their attitude towards it is apt to be one of mingled resignation and severity.

This is in part the result of our moral heritage. Severity towards fiction was firmly exercised by most moral and religious teachers from the days of the beginnings of the English novel, and the effect of those earlier rigidities still remains. It was only about sixty years ago, as Mr. Pearson has told us, that one of the librarians of the Astor Library wrote to a friend to complain that readers were wasting their time over "the trashy, as Scott, Cooper and Dickens;" but he consoled himself with the thought that these persons were perhaps better employed than if they were on the street, so decided, as he said, "not to object to their amusing themselves with poor books." That was a contemporary attitude toward modern fiction.

And today denunciation of modern fiction still echoes from lecture platforms and pulpits; many library trustees and men of weight in public and educational affairs share these prejudices and in the circulation of fiction from public libraries see only a time-wasting consumption of "trashy novels" by "idle women;" and librarians are disposed to be more or less apologetic towards the existence and reading of novels in their libraries. A large circulation of fiction is still regarded as something of which to be ashamed. To consult a book in a reference room—if it is only to look up an address in a directory—is from the librarian's point of view a more virtuous action than to pick from the fiction shelves the fifteenth copy of "Alice Adams." Yet it would seem at the present day, with its advancing literary art and its broader appreciation of literature, that librarians would be ashamed only of a fiction collection in which trivial, inane and vulgar books predominated, but would be proud of the influences for intelligence and imagination and sympathy and simple pleasure—surely a great gift—that they are radiating thru fiction.

For there is no more vital influence in everyday life than the influence of fiction. In large measure it is a factor in individual self-development, in stimulating intelligence and in creating or increasing sympathetic understanding of human nature. "Novels," said Sir James Stephens, three-quarters of a century ago, "enter more or less into the education of almost every one who can read. They hold in solution a great deal of experience." And if that were true in 1855, how much more true is it in 1924? Most of our knowledge of people and events, outside of course of our individual experience, comes from just two sources, and these are novels and newspapers. The reading of fiction requires no apology. On the contrary, it is the person who never reads novels who should apologize; who must be ranked as outside the fair domain of literature. There are far more people who need to read novels, to come under the imaginative and emotional spell of creative literature, than there are people who read novels to excess.

Fiction that is a part of our older literary background stirs little controversy. Its values are accepted. But it is different with the fiction of today. Its ever-growing extent, its variety, its complexities, its many defects and its many qualities, all help to obscure its significance, its tendencies and its influence. The field has immensely broadened: fiction is exploring the structure of our society and the structure of the human organism: it has a thousand ramifica-

*Address at annual meeting of California Library Association, Pasadena, April 29, 1924.

tions, from the epic of the Danish novelist, Jensen, "The Long Journey," which traces the story of man in fiction as Wells and Van Loon have traced it in historical survey, to the short stories of Katharine Mansfield, which are analyzed as authentic psychological material by the scientific pathologist.

We hear much of the deplorable tendencies of modern fiction, of its repulsive themes, its iconoclasm, its flaunting and brazen impudicity, its morbidity of subject and treatment. I do not share this view. Of course these aspects exist. But it seems to me that fiction was never so varied, so stimulating, so revealing of life in myriad phases, so illuminative of the hidden springs of impulse and character, as it is at the present time. Its range is larger than ever before, its variety greater. We are steadily widening our mental horizons and diminishing our provinciality under the inflow of European fiction in English translation that has come to us in steadily mounting volume since the war made Americans realize the existence of the rest of the world. Measure the difference between the novels of Mühlbach, of Marlitt, of Gaboriau, upon which thousands of American readers once contentedly pastured, and such renderings of experience, such analyses of life, as they turn to now in the novels of Wassermann, of Nexö, of Hamsun, and of Couperus.

In literary art modern fiction excels that which preceded it. Thirty-five years ago George Meredith said: "My observation tells me that the minor work of the present day is altogether superior to that of the mid-Victorian time. The hour is usually unjust to its own." And the same thing is true of the work of today. I do not mean that the fine work of the past is excelled; but that fiction as a whole enlists higher literary skill and represents a more perfected and flexible art. In American fiction especially there is just now a freshness, an originality and a beauty of expression that is like the opening of a new spring in our literature. Such work as Willa Cather's "A Lost Lady," as Elinor Wylie's "Jennifer Lorn"—to take two of the American novels of last year—stand among the most perfect examples of literary art in fiction.

Consider the problem that modern fiction presents to the public library as resolving itself into three elements: the librarian's point of view; the reader's reaction; and the quality or characteristics of the fiction itself.

As for the first, I would have librarians display more confidence in and enthusiasm for books, a wider personal acquaintance with and sympathy for literature. Their aim should be a rounded and representative collection, for readers of varied tastes, sophisticated as well as simple, mature as well as adolescent. Many librarians need to follow Miss Jenison's example in "Sunwise Turn," where she says: "We were not suspicious about books, nor asked them to keep within codes of good and evil. Like the Greeks we preferred to think of knowledge and ignorance. Anything that is worth reading I can wrap a wet towel around my head and read."

Like the book reviewer, the librarian charged with the selection of fiction must pass upon scores of commonplace and vulgar books, and becomes bored and indifferent; but the good book reviewer is always ardent for the discovery of the distinctive and the original, always responsive to the appeal of literary art, and the librarian should feel the lure of the same quest, the joy of the same discovery. I know no more depressing indication of the librarian's attitude toward literature than may be found in Mr. Feipel's elaborate inquiries into "Questionable Books in Public Libraries," printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL about two years ago. Here, in the digest of different methods of selection, we see library energies all focussed on the detection of "moral tendencies," and the modern novel pursued with stern suspicion by official inquisitors, who arrive at entirely different conclusions concerning the same book, in different institutions.

But the most difficult phase of the problem is that represented by the reactions of the reader. Only librarians know the full range of those reactions—so contradictory, so violent, so unpredictable, and so continuous. And the reactions that impress themselves upon the librarian's attention are always the most violent and the most minatory. The reader who finds any satisfaction in the range and variety of the fiction collection seldom mentions the fact to the librarian. But the readers—and their name is legion—who suffer from our national disease of regulatory and supervisory fever, are known far and wide, in libraries large and small. These self-appointed censors are the bane of rounded fiction collections. Initiates of local W. C. T. U's., P. T. A's., D. A. R.'s, mentally-limited busybodies of every ilk, all feel morally called upon to censor the novels in the public library—especially in the small public library—and if allowed to wreak their will unchecked the results would be both laughable and tragic.

In "Sunwise Turn" we are told of the woman who bought Stephens' "Crock of Gold" and returned it with haughty disgust, having found in it a word which she especially did not like. Librarians know only too well these protestants, who point with blazing eyes to a sentence, or a page, or a chapter of some unfortunate novel,

and demand that this book be "put out of the library." I remember one clerical moralist calling upon a librarian, apoplectic over Stephens' "Demi-gods," having stumbled upon the pages where "three big buck angels" stroll along the roadside with a donkey; and a member of a local P. T. A. who formally demanded that Donald Ogden Stewart's "Parody Outline of History" be "taken out of the library" because it alluded irreverently to the sacrosanct figure of John Alden. And I recall visiting one small library where I observed, hidden away among other literary pariahs a copy of Fabre's "Social Life in the Insect World." I asked the reason for this banishment, and the librarian murmured that it "had been objected to—on account of one very passionate chapter." Even insects are not permitted to be passionate in some communities!

This all seems very trivial, and so in a way it is; but continued exposure to readers' reactions weakens the librarian's morale, especially in a small library, where the influence of personal acquaintance is stronger and there is a heavier pressure for conformity to public opinion. No literature rouses such reactions from readers as does current fiction, and the timorous or indifferent librarian, under such steady fire is apt to yield, or evade or compromise, rather than hold firmly to the conviction that a generous representation of modern fiction illustrating the present tendencies and developments of literary art is just as important in a public library as is representation of modern thought in social science, or philosophy, or any other field of literature.

Our third element in the problem is represented by modern fiction itself in its extreme manifestations. In its consideration we must first have regard for the steady flux of life: how opinions and sensibilities shift and are transformed with the passage of time. Fiction more than any other class of literature is the mirror of its day. So it is perfectly natural to find modern fiction reflecting our modern social problems, our new philosophies and analyses of life, our experiments in psychological and pathological research, our after-war disillusions and ironies and pessimisms. The reflection is often distorted, or false, or valueless; but that is because the mirror then is cheap, or blurred, or unduly magnifying. There is much crude, commonplace, inane and sensational current fiction that does not deserve a place on public library shelves. And this is not only fiction concerned with sex relations, but lurid fiction of underworld exploits, vulgar tales of get-rich-quick sharp practice, and the mind-sapping inanities of "sweet little stories" that many librarians accept with a sigh of relief as "perfectly harmless."

It is fiction of higher literary quality, however, that rouses most reprobation, in its tendencies toward naturalism, symbolism, and psychoanalysis centering on sex. But at the present day, in philosophy and in science great emphasis has been laid upon this subject; from Havelock Ellis to Freud sex has been studied with increasing interest and specialization for twenty-five years—and naturally and inevitably it takes a dominant place in modern fiction. It is often dealt with disproportionately, fanatically, with an exaggeration that is repellant to most readers, and that may be harmful to immature minds; but many of the writers who thus deal with it are sincere artists, and their work is distinctive and significant as literature.

It is these new tendencies in fiction that have brought the movement for an official censorship of literature that has flourished in this country for the past few years—a movement into which, happily public libraries have consistently refused to be drawn. Indeed, it is a satisfaction to note that at the recent hearing in Albany on the so-called "clean books" bill for New York, Mr. Wyer, of the New York State Library, was one of those who appeared to oppose this drastic censorship measure. In its ideal, such censorship may be sound; in official actuality it must be futile, impracticable and dangerous: futile, because it instanly rouses interest in and demand for the forbidden; impracticable, because it cannot be consistently or fairly applied; dangerous, because the imposition of official restriction or prohibition on the expression of thought, the freedom of literature, is in itself a far greater menace than the evil it seeks to prevent.

Much of this movement for censorship comes from those who refuse to admit that standards change; that there is any evolution in thought or opinion or attitude in what Robinson calls man's consideration and conduct of human relations. And it comes also from those who have forgotten that youth in every age has its own intensities that are a phase of its own day. Only recently Hamlin Garland in a long and deeply earnest article set forth his alarm and disgust over the "young radicals" of today; he finds them dangerous, deeply disturbing, indecent, destroying the "good, homely virtues such as our fathers and mothers believed in"; and he commits himself firmly to belief in the necessity of censorship—and censorship, apparently, comprehensive and thoro-going, censorship of art, of moving pictures, of books, and even of radio, which, he says, can at present broadcast "a ribald song as well as a noble hymn or

recitation." And as I read this article I recalled with amazement and awe the Hamlin Garland whose name I first knew twenty-five years ago: the young Populist orator, the denouncer of conventions and hypocrisies, the preacher of freedom, and the author of novels that the librarians of those days viewed with alarm as dangerous and immoral.

In its consideration of modern fiction the public library, I think, should first of all hold to the principle that censorship is not its province; selection is. The public library, supported by public funds, must use its money for the best advantage of its public. It must select from the mass of current literature in every field. Selection may be defined as the choice of what is adjudged the best, from standards of literature and from practical standards of usefulness or timeliness or legitimate demand. Censorship may be defined as restriction for exclusion for reasons of orthodoxy or moral disapproval. The public library should disclaim censorship and practice selection. And in this practice it must perforce select from the books that are. You cannot get a contemporary literature made to order. And in dealing with contemporary literature there must be sympathy, or understanding, or acceptance of contemporary life. Our present-day levelling of former barriers, our disregard of former standards, our analyzing, experimenting, working out all kinds of theories, are all reflected in fiction. For a year or more newspapers and magazines print articles on gland transplantation; then Mrs. Atherton writes "Black Oxen"—here, natural and logical, we see cause and effect; but many public libraries exclude "Black Oxen." Psycho-analysis is studied and discussed in women's clubs all over the country; beautifully transmuted into fiction in "Anne Severn and the Fieldings," it is viewed with suspicion by many librarians and becomes a "questionable" book.

In selection of current fiction the public library's first test of a book should be its literary quality. Sometimes I think that the essence of critical judgment is given in the familiar saying that there is no such thing as a bad book, there are only books that are badly written. At any rate, the test of high literary merit will rule out much that is trivial and commonplace and will in a measure furnish argument to withstand readers' reactions. Selection should be representative of types and tendencies in fiction—new methods in style, new experiments in theme and treatment; and in this the larger public library should especially be tolerant and inclusive. In the small library selection is necessarily narrower and the range of the collection more limited.

Selection should consider the tastes and interests of readers—and not only the general popular taste that in varying degrees finds satisfaction in the novels of Harold Bell Wright and Joseph Lincoln, or in "This Freedom" and "The Enchanted April"; but the sophisticated or mature taste that turns to "Peter Whiffle," to Aldous Huxley, to Wassermann or to Machen. There should be discrimination and authoritative judgment in selection, and the library should maintain its own independence in building up its collection. No reader should be able, by virtue of a threat, to "put a book out of the library." As an example of fiction selection in a large library that seems to me broad, representative and based on literary quality, I would mntion the list of "Some Representative Novels, 1920-1923," just issued by the Los Angeles Public Library.

But the most discriminating and broad-minded selection will not solve the fiction problem of the public library. For there remains the argument that much modern fiction of high literary art and distinctive value is harmful to immature minds and that the public library with its open shelves must protect young readers from this influence. This is the bulwark behind which the volunteer censors of the community chiefly entrench themselves, and in facing it librarians have shown so far little consistency or strategic skill. Personally, I think that undue weight is usually given to that argument: that a great deal of literature that it is believed might be hurtful to young readers will either not be fully understood, or will be regarded as unutterably dull and left undisturbed, or will already be familiar to them.

But we must admit that the argument has validity, and that librarians in general accept it. It has resulted in the practice of restricting or limiting the issue of many of the most discussed novels of the day. These are the "permission books," relegated to a cupboard in the librarian's office or to some secluded and inaccessible corner; and in their ranks will be found, in different libraries, most of the novels that represent distinctive types and tendencies in modern fiction, from "Anne Severn and the Fieldings," and "Sons and Lovers," to "Black Oxen," "Cytherea," and even "The Able McLaughlins." There is no consistency discernible in the practice of restriction; nor have I ever been able to discover any very high degree of commonsense in its application. Probably, in a measure, it is expedient, and I would not urge its abolition. But I would urge that "restriction" be definitely accepted as intended only to protect young readers; that the stigma that now clings to the "permission shelf" be re-

moved, and that any adult reader be considered competent to have free range in choice of fiction. At present in most libraries "permission books" are invested with an illicit flavor; the mature reader who wishes to read "Madame Bovary" or "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" is frequently made to feel under suspicion as a degenerate or a criminal. Fiction is an adult art, and most novels are intended for men and women. I see no reason why books that may fairly be withheld from adolescents should not be available without question for the mature reader; and I think that one of the chief problems of the public library as concerns modern fiction would be nearer solution if such a course as this could be consistently followed.

This is a partial and inadequate summary of one of the most many-sided and controversial subjects in the library lexicon. It is intended to be suggestive rather than conclusive, and I will close it with a few words from a recent editorial in the *Literary Review* of the *New York Evening Post*, which I feel give the essence of my argument:

"There is an idea very common among readers, especially conservative readers, and often expressed by writers of letters to the *Literary Review*. It is that editors, critics, teachers and scholars [and I will add, librarians] are responsible for standards and ideals in literature, and that their duty is to uphold the good books, the tried and true writers. Well, of course, that is a part of their job, and the day when the sun goes down on no one defending Shakespeare and upholding the classics we may justly view with alarm. But it is quite as important that some of them should be looking for the new and the untried, lest we become like the Byzantines, who had no literature except in the past.

"The trouble with many worthy conservatives in reading is that they overlook the continuity of literature. 'The new books'—or let us say, 'the modern novel'—has for them an ominous sound, as if *their* literature had suddenly stopped like a family automobile at a railway crossing, and a brand new collection of freak authors and their outrageous productions had gone roaring by. But it is all one steady procession, and there is no break in the eternal flow. You and I grow older but the eternal youth of literature will not age to suit our inclination. Sometimes the old men prevail, and for a generation or so change comes decorous and slow. Sometimes youth is in fashion, and as now freakish experiment collides with innovation. But it is all one process, and the man who damns all contemporary literature —magazines, newspapers, free verse, sex novels, movies, best-sellers, everything that has *our* life in it, good or bad—is like the Arab who proposed to improve the looks of the ostrich by cutting off its head."

Library Book Post Bill

A BILL (H. R. 7218) to authorize a reduction of postage on books in circulation to or from certain public libraries, is before Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the rates of postage on the initial pound or fraction thereof of parcels containing books (other than those issued primarily for advertising purposes) in circulation to or from any public library conducted on a nonprofit basis, and maintained wholly or partly by the United States or any State or political subdivision thereof, shall be as follows:

For delivery within the local, first, or second zones, 1 cent; for delivery within the third zone, 2 cents; fourth zone, 3 cents; fifth zone, 4 cents; sixth zone, 5 cents; seventh zone, 7 cents; eighth zone, 8 cents. The rates of postage on such parcels weighing more than one pound shall be those now prescribed by law for fourth-class mail matter, less 4 cents on each such parcel.

This Act shall take effect thirty days after its enactment.

At Fort William. ". . . A man of letters is instantly acclimated when he comes upon a row of books. I was now happy in Fort William. A town may well be judged by the library it keeps. And the library is the visible measure of the librarian. I knew that I had found a charming woman; now I was to discover a remarkable librarian. She had selected with that divination which is culture, lines of titles that beckoned me to read, until I wondered what I had been at all these years. In one alcove, stood the best of Canada's literature; a surprising bulk; in another, the boys and girls of high-school age could browse without being betrayed into stupidity; while on the walls were paintings by the younger Canadian artists. The bright symbols of intelligence and taste shone everywhere, and later, as I roamed the wide wilderness of Ontario with successive borrowings from these stacks in my pocket, I had occasion to be thankful to the men who had stood behind Miss [Mary] Black as she created this refreshing oasis in the adjacent desert."—T. Morris Longstreth, "The Lake Superior Country" (*Century*).

Training for Library Service*

By EDWIN H. ANDERSON
Director of the New York Public Library

WHEN your President invited me to address you on this occasion I was glad to accept his invitation; but, incredible as it may seem, I did not realize until after I had accepted that the subject he had assigned me was exactly the title of Dr. Williamson's much-discussed report. However, altho I did not join in the symposiums on his report in the library periodicals last autumn, it seems impossible to escape it now; and there is no good reason to do so, altho it was indirectly discussed for several days, only two weeks ago, by a number of librarians in New York in connection with the tentative report of the A.L.A. Temporary Library Training Board.

The Carnegie Corporation had, in my opinion, excellent reasons for having a survey of the library schools of the country made; and I do not see where they could have found a better man to make it. Dr. Williamson had an extensive university experience, both as a student and a teacher, had won an enviable reputation as a librarian, was not a product of one of the library schools, and altogether had unusual qualifications of knowledge and detachment for the task. His report, issued under the title, "Training for Library Service," seems to me an admirable document, which has already proved its usefulness. It occasioned considerable fluttering in the library school dove cotes, which seems to be what the schools needed just at this time. In fact, I think it is safe to say that the schools have already benefitted by the report, since it has stimulated them to a reconsideration of their curricula and methods, which is bound to be salutary.

If I am not mistaken, Dr. Williamson's report had much, if not most, to do with the appointment by the A.L.A. Executive Board of the Temporary Library Training Board. What this latter board has already accomplished, and what it or its successor seems likely to accomplish in the future, will, in my opinion, prove to be the most important result of Dr. Williamson's survey and report. That is a great service, for which we should all be grateful.

It has been amusing to see how the critics of Dr. Williamson's report, either in writing or in speaking privately about it, agree upon one thing—his statement that all the schools have inadequate financial support. This statement is universally acclaimed, and properly; because anyone who knows anything about the schools must realize the struggle they are having with their meagre resources. It seems to me, however, that the fact has escaped some of the critics that the whole report is in effect an attempt to prove the thesis that the schools cannot do their work as it should be done because of lack of adequate funds. I think he has proved his case; and there again he has done the schools a great service.

His suggestion of the need of suitable textbooks for library school instruction is most timely. The schools have long realized this need, but lacked the funds to meet it. Another among the many admirable suggestions in the report is the establishment of correspondence schools, so that the elements of library practice may be made available to librarians in small towns, where the libraries cannot afford library school trained librarians, and where the cost of traveling and living expenses for a summer course is prohibitive. There is nothing esoteric about our business; and I for one believe that it is quite practicable to give a profitable elementary course by correspondence. This will be all the more feasible when we have suitable textbooks.

These are only a few of the points in which I cordially agree with Dr. Williamson. There are others, however, in which I disagree with him; which is no more than he would expect from any librarian who had any ideas of his own.

In my library work I have happened to be closely connected with three library schools, and I can truly say that I am interested in all of them, not merely from sentiment, but primarily because all the schools in the country fail to turn out enough trained people to meet the demand. In his report Dr. Williamson seems at one place to maintain the contrary, and later on to accept the opinion which I am certain is that of every head of a large library. I have been one of those who have maintained for years that we have not enough library schools; but I realize that it would be quite possible to get better results from fewer schools with larger and more competent faculties and a greater number of students in each. Certainly we need to increase the output. If enlargement and increase in efficiency of present plants will

*Address delivered before the Pennsylvania Library Club, at Atlantic City, May 2, 1924.

accomplish that result, it would seem better than to multiply the number of small plants.

It strikes me as curious that in a survey of the library school situation in this country Dr. Williamson should not even mention the fact that the first library schools in the world were established here, and that we are still the recognized leaders in this field. Universities have had exemplars in Europe for a thousand years, but America was the first to wake up to the need for library schools; and that significant fact is entirely ignored. "We were the first that ever burst into that silent sea"—and the fact that the first school here was established only thirty-seven years ago, and for a number of years occupied the field almost alone, explains many of the shortcomings to which he calls attention. Nor is there any mention of the significant fact that library science or technique is one of the few things for which Europe has come to school to us. Americans have always gone to Europe to study art; and practically all our art and architecture have come to us from across the sea. American students have flocked to the great universities of Europe; but who ever heard of an American librarian going to Europe to study library methods or technique? Almost from the beginning the library schools in this country have had a considerable proportion of foreign students, and as one of the results, library schools have been established in several European countries, one even in Moscow, and another in China. A summer school was conducted in Paris last summer; and the American Committee for Devastated France has provided the funds to maintain a full-fledged library school in France for the next two years, after which time it is hoped that the French may continue it on their own account. Altho American libraries are conceded to lead the world in method and technique, Dr. Williamson intimates that we are a conservative lot. One wonders if he has ever used a foreign library, and had an opportunity to compare their service to readers with that in America. Would the comparison indicate conservatism here? What American librarian has not observed the fact that we are much addicted to fads, continually running after new ideas and trying new methods? Is it possible that conservatism in this case means primarily that we have not accepted with sufficient avidity some of the writer's own ideas? A charge of conservatism, you know, often means just that; while it is a commonplace to say that one who eagerly accepts novel ideas is a wild radical, if not a bolshevik. In this connection attention should be called to the assertion that the schools should be connected with universities. Is that supposed to correct their conservatism? Since when have universities acquired the reputation of being seething hotbeds of radicalism? Are they not being continually attacked both from within and without because of their alleged conservatism?

Others have called attention to the fact that this survey was made when the library schools of the country were at their lowest ebb because of post-war economic conditions. The colleges and universities were suffering at the same time from these unusual economic conditions. His conclusions drawn from the fact that the schools were not running to capacity at the time of his survey are somewhat vitiated by the ignoring of a well-known, important, economic fact. They had more students before he made his examination, and they have had more students since. Hardly any of them have ever been run to capacity as to space and equipment, but almost all of them have run to capacity as far as the number and quality of the instructors would permit.

He draws a sharp line of demarcation between professional and routine work that seems to me hardly justified by the conditions. I know of no member of a profession, whether medicine, law or what-not, who is able to draw so sharp a line. Think of the routine, nay, drudgery, that every physician, surgeon or lawyer has to go thru every day. A reasonable amount of this routine or drudgery is wholesome, in that it compels the professional man to keep his feet on the earth and not become enveloped in clouds of theory. It may be that some day we shall have post-graduate schools, where a knowledge of routine is taken for granted, and I would not be understood as frowning upon them; but we have not reached that point yet. If someone were to establish a school for higher railroad executives, doubtless students would swarm to it for the first year, but would hardly be taken seriously by railroad directors; and I doubt if it would fill any executive positions. A good railroad executive knows the railroad business from the ground up, and he has had to go thru a great deal of routine and drudgery to qualify for his position. Is not the same thing true, in large measure, of librarianship?

On the other hand, I quite agree that much of the minute detail of library technique should be put in textbooks, and that men and women of educational experience should be required to do only enough of this to acquire a general knowledge of it. A library executive does not need to know all the intricacies of cataloging, but he does need to know in a general way good cataloging from bad. In my short experience as a student in a library school I well re-

member how irksome I found much of the minutiae of library technique as then taught. Often I felt like an elephant doing crochet work; and I quite agree with Dr. Williamson that there is no good reason to subject all library school students to the study and practice of these minute details, and that many refuse to enter the schools because of them.

The dictum that library schools should be connected with universities and not with public libraries is, I think, entirely too sweeping. That depends upon local circumstances and conditions. If, for instance, the public library is a live institution, striving day in and day out to better its services to the public, while the college or university library is slow in solving its own library problems, or is indifferent to library progress in general, certainly that public library is a better place for the school than the college or university. Other things being equal, I should agree that it is better to have a school connected with a teaching institution; but since the larger number of the graduates of library schools go into public library work, there should be close relations between any university conducting a library school and the public libraries in the vicinity. Dr. Williamson, it seems to me, is so obsessed with the university idea that he sometimes stretches a point in his attempt to strengthen his case. He says, for instance, that "over sixty per cent of all the men trained for library work in the library schools studied in the New York State Library School," apparently ignoring the fact that since that school is the oldest of them all, it would naturally have a greater percentage as well of all the women trained for library work. As Mr. Dooley said, "A firm belief attracts facts." It was not necessary to handle the statistics in this way, because it is conceded that the New York State Library School has had on the average more men than any other school; and it may be due in part to the fact, as he says, that college men seem to prefer it because it now admits only college graduates.

But all thru the report I seem to feel an over-emphasis of what, for want of a better term, I shall call academic mechanics. The whole attitude seems to me too academic to meet the existing conditions. There appears to be a rather unconvincing assumption that we can raise our standards in schools and library service by pulling at our own academic boot-straps, as it were. I fear I am not properly impressed by his vision of gleaming cohorts of doctors of philosophy sweeping the library field. We know so many of them who do not sweep. All thru his report there is an air of certitude which, as usual, rouses a spirit of opposition in the reader. A little indication that he was merely handing down an opinion, and not the tables of the law, would have made his arguments more ingratiating and persuasive.

He seems to think that passing upon the personal qualifications of candidates for admission to the schools, by personal interviews with the director or principal, is a crude, if not puerile, method of determining the facts. As far as my experience goes, not only the head of the school, but two or three of the instructors also interview the candidate, and the result is a composite of all their personal impressions. Dr. Williamson would substitute for this what he calls scientific psychological tests. I have asked a number of my friends in and out of—shall I say our profession?—what they could tell me about psychological tests. Not long ago one of the greatest psychologists in America told a friend of mine that he had recently submitted to a psychological test in competition with a monkey. The monkey beat him, paws down. I believe the test was to see which could first disentangle a nest of cubical boxes and reach the inner one. The monkey reached it first, I am told, because he sniffed something eatable in it, while the psychologist had no such incentive. Seriously, I hope the schools will not adopt any so-called "psychological tests" until they have withstood the trials to which they are being subjected in the larger educational world. Librarians tried to do some pioneering in the reform of our spelling, and in the adoption of the metric system. As far as our influence has had any effect at all, it has been simply to make people generally think us a queer lot. Let us go slow about psychological tests until they themselves have withstood the test. An expert in such tests was recently asked if they would be applicable to candidates for admission to library schools. He replied, Yes, if we could give him the specifications he could give the tests. Is that not a little like catching the bird by putting salt on his tail? Wouldn't it require something approximating omniscience to draw up the specifications? The personal interview method is not without objections; but I fear that psychological tests might be even more bald and unconvincing.

Dr. Williamson feels that most of the instructors in library schools, and perhaps all of them, should have college degrees. Probably it would be better if it were so; but to insist upon it too much at the present time is to get out of touch with realities. Already, I have reason to believe, there is some uneasiness on the part of some of the best library school instructors because they do not happen to have college degrees; and there are no instructors

with college degrees at the present time to take their places. In the meantime, is it wise to discourage good teachers who haven't degrees? Of course the ideal library school instructor would have a college degree, library school training, *and* training in the science and art of teaching; but at the present time such a combination is so rare as to be almost nonexistent. This will not always be the state of affairs, because I believe that, due to Dr. Williamson's survey and the admirable work of the Library Training Board, the way will be opened at least to increase the number of thoroly qualified teachers in our library schools.

A college degree is by no means an adequate unit of measure; but it is the best we have, and in the long run is the unit we have to adopt. But there is in my opinion an even better preparation for library school and library work—and that is to have had the good fortune to grow up in a family where books are read and discussed and taken for granted. In my experience those who have had this good fortune have a great advantage over the average college graduate, as far as a knowledge of books is concerned. Many years ago I was accustomed to smile when candidates for positions gave as a reason for wanting to go into library work the fact that they were fond of books. This was almost a daily joke with my associates and myself years ago in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; but one day we all wakened up to the fact that it was exactly this, a fondness for books, that had drawn every one of us into library work; and since that time I have ceased to smile when candidates give that as a reason for their desire to become librarians.

So we come back to the old platitude that training for librarianship, like training for everything else in life, begins in the home. I doubt if one gets out of school or college anything more valuable than a taste for good books, and a knowledge of how to use them. This is the best preparation, for a high school or college graduate, for entrance to a library school, or even a training class; and no trustee and no librarian should be allowed to forget the fact that the apprentice class or the training school is quite as important for most of the grades of the service in large libraries as are the library schools for the higher grades.

At the beginning it is probable that the library schools over-stressed the teaching of cataloging and classification. Then came a time when it was the fashion to say that the best trained people should be put in direct contact with the public, and clerical assistants should be trained to do the so-called routine work of cataloging. The schools went to the other extreme, and as a consequence there is today a shortage of competent catalogers. It will not do to decry cataloging as mere minute routine or clerical work. In my humble opinion it is basic in our business. A good catalog is the most effective medium between the real student and the books; and it is the first duty of any librarian to provide such a catalog. Neither his own knowledge, however wide, nor that of his associates, can take its place. It will be a sad day when the making of a good catalog is considered drudgery or routine. Too little is said nowadays about the quiet but effective service to the public of a good cataloger. He or she seldom comes in contact with the reading public, and the service is not adequately recognized.

Too much emphasis, it seems to me, has been placed upon the paucity of librarians who are leaders in their respective communities. Now a great library is supposed to be an institution in which are collected books on all sides of all subjects worthy of discussion. It is one of the few institutions in the world without political, religious, or other bias; and it seems to me more important that the head of a library be an effective purveyor of the "best that has been thought and said in the world" than that he be a leader in the community. We do not expect the engineer who designs or supervises the water supply of a city to be a leader in his community. We expect him to make good water available to every member of that community. If, as Henry Adams said, "a library should be a big dictionary," the librarian can best serve his community by being a good expander and compiler of the dictionary than by being a leader in his community. Are lexicographers expected to be community leaders?

You know as well as I that training for librarianship is of many sorts. We have all of us known many able librarians who never went to any library school, and some not even to a college. Tho I firmly believe in the schools, I am sure no sane person would ever contend that they have a monopoly of training. The school of experience is not to be scorned, as many of its graduates bear witness. A good library school is merely organized, concentrated, and comparative experience. It is a method of saving time, and also a way of saving money to the libraries; because anyone who learns the business by experience does it more or less at the expense of the library in which he gains that experience. Lawyers and doctors not many years ago studied law and medicine in the offices of experienced practitioners. Then came law and medical schools, which render exactly the same service to the legal and

medical professions that the library schools render to ours. In the beginning they were subjected to the same criticism as were the library schools—that the teaching was too theoretic, too academic—but experience has shown that the criticism had little foundation.

While no one would maintain that anyone acquires more than the rudiments of his profession in any school, it is now generally conceded that he acquires those rudiments more quickly and effectively in well-organized schools than in actual practice. But certainly the actual practice is necessary to complete his education.

There are libraries, and important departments in large public libraries, where a knowledge of the literature of the special field covered is of far greater importance than training in library technique. The head of such a library or department should, of course, be thoroly familiar with the literature in that special field. The library technique can be provided by others. In such cases, where you cannot have both in one person, the knowledge of the literature in that field is more important than the technique. Not that I would be understood as under-estimating technique. According to an old library story, library technique has its place even among the angels. When Abou-ben-Adhem asked the angel, "Why doth my name lead all the rest?" it has been reported that the angel replied, "Because we arrange them alphabetically."

I fear I am in great danger of exhausting my audience, but certainly not the subject assigned me. You will see, however, that I have been generous to you and skipped the history of the subject and confined myself as far as possible to present conditions. I have assumed that there is no longer any question of the need of training for librarianship. This, I believe, is generally conceded, whether that training be given in an apprentice class, a training school, or a definitely organized library school. It would not be appropriate on this occasion for me to go into the history of training for library service, nor to review the arguments of the friends and foes of the schools in the beginning. We have passed beyond all that: and the problem now is whether the present methods of training meet present needs. Some years ago when the Blenheim Hotel up the boardwalk was built someone asked the architect what was the school and period of the architecture, to which he replied, "*Sea shore—Now.*" "And," as they say in Holy Writ, "it was so." Dr. Williamson's report, to a discussion of which most of this brief paper has been devoted, was an able and useful statement of library school conditions as they are now and as he hopes to see them in the future. If there are here and there librarians interested in schools who are doubtful about a good many things in that report, let them not be unduly worried. In substance it is sound; and I believe will prove to have been the beginning of a new epoch in the work of the schools.

Some Books with Titles from the Bible

SOME books with titles from the Bible are listed in the March *Readers' Ink* of the Indianapolis Public Library.

Bell, J. J. Whither thou goest. Revell.
Hutchinson, A. S. M. This freedom. Little.
Hutchinson, A. S. M. The clean heart. Little.
Dell, Ethel. The way of an eagle. Putnam.
Crothers, Samuel M. The cheerful giver. Houghton.
Connor, Ralph, *pseud.* To him that hath. Doran.
MacConnell, Sarah W. Many mansions. Houghton.
Van Cleve. Three score years and ten.
Benson, A. C. Beside still waters. Putnam.
Benson, A. C. Thy rod and thy staff. Putnam.
Benson, A. C. Where no fear was. Putnam.
Zangwill, Israel. They that walk in darkness. Heinemann.
Tompkins, Juliet W. The seed of the righteous. Bobbs.
Kipling, Rudyard. Many inventions. Doubleday.
King, Basil. The street called straight. Harper.
Burnham, Clara L. Instead of the thorn. Houghton.
Turner, George K. Where your treasure is.
White, William A. A certain rich man. Macmillan.
Wharton, Edith. The fruit of the tree. Scribner.
Churchill, Winston. The inside of the cup. Macmillan.
Dane, Clemence, *pseud.* First the blade. Macmillan.
Benson, E. F. The weaker vessel. Dodd.

A few additional titles which occur to us are:

James, Henry. The golden bowl. Scribner.
Montague, Charles E. A hind let loose. Doubleday.
Wharton, Edith. The house of mirth. Scribner.
Steel, Flora A. On the face of the waters. Macmillan.
Benét, Stephen Vincent. The beginning of wisdom. Holt.
Belloc-Lowndes, Marie. When no man pursueth. Kennerly.
Marshall, Archibald. The greatest of these. Dodd.
Tracy, Louis. The wings of the morning. Clode.
Hutchinson, Vere. Great waters. Century.
Crawford, F. Marion. Whosoever shall offend. Macmillan.

FREE ON REQUEST

The British Library of Information, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City, has from time to time odd spare copies of documents which it would be glad to send to librarians on payment of postage. Standing requests for spare copies will be preferred.

"Buffalo's Text Book," which has been adopted by the Department of Education for use in the Buffalo schools, 222 pages illustrated, is available to any library sending a request and six cents postage to the Buffalo Public Library.

Recruiting—By Whom—For What—And How

By W. E. HENRY
Director of the University of Washington, Library School

BECAUSE librarianship is so new, so young among the professions, if it has reached that dignity and recognition, it has not yet gained a place in the consciousness of our young people who are just now securing their academic education.

To the young man or woman who is in the academic years and who is looking forward to a life of service in which a general academic training can be at once useful and pleasurable, few opportunities suggest themselves. The young man may look forward to law, or medicine; to dentistry or to the more professional aspects of business, possibly to teaching. The young woman has been limited in her view to a much more circumscribed prospect. Teaching has been, until recently, almost the only avenue in which she could utilize her academic preparation, make a comfortable living and grow somewhat in the mean time.

For both men and women, it is true, there is on the horizon, but dimly perceptible, the possibility of entering upon library service, but it is so far removed from the daily experience and so far removed from the usual thought of parents who are trying to advise their children that it seldom comes into view at all. It has not been a tradition as other professions have been.

Librarianship is very young and very much obscured among its greatly respected elders. It has grown rapidly and taken on maturity as younger children usually do. There is a large and rapidly increasing need for many trained workers in this new field. Good schools have been created for the preparation of librarians, but so far the number of schools is not large and the attendance upon these schools is small and largely because librarianship has not grown into the consciousness of our elder people as advisers of the young, nor even of our educated young people. When our young collegians are seriously considering future opportunities, librarianship does not usually appear as a possibility. All this means very slow growth or it means the application of artificial stimulus until this new profession shall grow into the consciousness of all young people who are considering the question of an occupation where even the very best academic preparation is a necessity.

We are not willing to wait; we do not dare to wait.

Excessive financial compensation would serve as a stimulus, but it is not within our power to apply nor would it be wise if it were. The only stimulus within our power to apply is that of personal contact, with explanation as to what opportunities for service and pleasure librarianship had to offer, and this only from those already in the work.

By Whom?

The first impulse in reply, is to suggest that since the library schools are in a sense the direct beneficiaries it is their duty to "drum up trade." That reasoning and conclusion are the fatal errors upon which we have been proceeding, and by which we have accomplished nothing. Almost every one sought by the school itself will conclude that the effort is being made for the benefit of the school, not for the profession, much less for the good of the person sought. The brightest man graduated from our school said to me at the close of his year: "When you asked me to enter the school as a student, I at once believed that your only motive was to build up your school. I know better now." In short, library schools cannot seek recruits without danger of and almost a certainty of being misunderstood, and result in doing the cause, as well as the particular school, much more harm than good.

For What?

We do not want more students for any benefit the schools may derive, but we want them for the service of the profession, therefore the the librarians in actual service are the only ones who know the needs and the opportunities of library service, who can appeal personally, without being accredited with selfish motives. If we are to have successful recruiting done, it must be by librarians for library service not for library schools.

I have worked upon recruiting committees both local and national, and I am convinced that all that has been accomplished has been a poor return upon the effort put forth. I am sure that the effort has been from the wrong source.

How?

I am convinced that the only means of success in this matter is direct personal appeal by a librarian in actual library service to the young man or woman at the time this young person is profoundly interested in this one vital question—vital to every one who needs to make a

living and who wishes to utilize his academic scholarship in the process—"What shall I do?"

How shall the librarian make this personal contact with the hoped-for recruit? It is easy; it takes a little time and the effort to watch for, or to make an opportunity to meet the person. If the librarian believes in high school graduates entering a library school, then she should make it a point to get acquainted with the ablest and most promising young people about to graduate from the high school, seek a personal meeting and state plainly the purpose of the visit and find whether or not the person is already fixed in a choice of occupation. If not, the way is clear to make inquiries and offer suggestions and advice.

If it is the librarian's belief that the high school graduate is not academically ready to enter a library school (which is my belief) then the contact is not so easy, but the librarian of any city can make herself acquainted with the young people from her city who are entering college, or better still, with those well along in the curriculum, and make it her business to meet these people at their homes and talk the whole matter over without making flattering promises, but stating frankly its opportunities.

It is true that many students enter college with more or less vaguely tentative plans for the future. Many of these are later shattered, and many young people grow cold toward their former plans, and it is actually true that as late as the junior year or even the senior year in college, they are not wholly settled. Personal and sympathetic contact with these people will bring all the recruits the schools need and the schools can usually make the right impression.

If the librarians can gain the people that should be trained, I am sure the schools will train the librarians now so greatly needed by libraries. School capacities will grow as more students come to us. We could always have placed twice as many graduates as we have trained. I presume other directors have had similar experience.

Outside the personal contact of the librarian and the possible student, I believe there is no hope for any success beyond the mere haphazard accidental growth.

The House That Books Built

The Indianapolis Public Library's brilliantly colored poster house built of books instead of bricks, which formed the background for the library booth at the Home Complete Exposition last month, gave out an urgent message of the use of books in the making of a home to the great crowds that passed by, says *Readers'* Ink. The book exhibits on the many phases of home building and home keeping were consulted by interested prospective builders. Eight hundred fourteen persons were registered at the booth for new library cards.

INDIANAPOLIS LIBRARY BOOTH AT THE HOME COMPLETE EXPOSITION

Many rested in the little garden—with real grass under their feet—and enjoyed the garden furniture so kindly furnished by the Sander and Recker Furniture Company. The trees were furnished through the courtesy of the A. Wiegand's Sons, florists. The garden walls simulating red brick with gray coping and the house itself were made by members of the library staff, at practically no expense to the Library.

Because of the civic and educational appeal of helpful books, the exhibit space was generously donated by the Indianapolis Real Estate Board.

The booth attracted unusual attention. The letter quoted below from S. A. Sullivan, assistant advertising manager of L. S. Ayres & Company, is but one of the many expressions of appreciation of the library display:

"You and your staff are to be congratulated on the quality and character of the exhibit you made at the Home Complete Exhibition. The booth was beautifully arranged and had a sure appeal to the eye. In addition to this the attendants who manned it worked diligently to back it up and I am sure they made the space pay for itself."

The Library Profession in Spain

MEMORANDUM PREPARED BY ERNEST CUSHING RICHARDSON, PROFESSOR OF BIBLIOGRAPHY AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

LIBRARIANSHIP AS A RECOGNISED GOVERNMENT PROFESSION AND CAREER.

LIBRARIANSHIP is recognized as a part of the classified service and librarians of the provincial and university libraries as well as the national libraries proper are recruited from the body of certified librarians who have followed the prescribed course of instruction and passed the examination. Candidates for this position must not only have the A. B. which in Spain is given before the university matriculation, but the licentiate on graduation at the end of the university course. This degree is given in either of two courses, the historical faculty or the humane (philological, etc.). Farther than this those who have taken a licentiate in the Historical Faculty must take additional courses in the other faculty, i. e., courses in "bibliology." These are given in most of the universities. Those on the other hand who take their degree in the Language Faculty must take in addition from the Historical courses the subject of paleography. There is moreover at Madrid a very excellent course in paleography given in what corresponds to our graduate schools and research institutions in the division for historical studies, which also publishes a capital manual for Spanish paleography. Latin must also be taken extra.

The examinations are systematic and thoro. For positions which may be open there is a competitive examination.

After this comes an apprentice-course or practical work in some library, in the provinces or at Madrid, varying in length according to circumstances. The career and its studies have been only recently opened to women. When I was in Madrid, there had been eleven women admitted, the first six of whom were graduates of what was the American School there, now taken over by the Spanish authorities.

This American work is now closely linked up with the work of the University whose residence for women is one of the former buildings of the school. The head of this residence and of this part of the work is Señora Maeztu, well-known also in the feminist movement and incidentally the sister of the famous Spanish journalist and writer on secondary education.

The main building of the school has been taken over by the Spanish and is used as a model school for the lowest grades. It contained what was the library of the American School which remains rather casually and without any closely defined status. The Library is organised on American methods and with a card catalog and standard furniture. It has a corner devoted to children's books and tables for their use. The librarian, Miss Sweeney is modest about her librarianship but is nevertheless doing good work.

Professor Castillejo, the efficient secretary of the Junta for advanced studies and correspondent of the International Institute of Education, remarked that what Madrid would really like would be a model library organised completely on American methods.

The popular libraries of Madrid, organised under the librarians drawn from the Junta of certified librarians, are run much on the lines of the older type of the Paris municipal libraries. They are not without a certain amount of life and serve a considerable number of children as well as elders, altho not the youngest children. It is over-the-counter work, however, and cataloging is rather dominated by the older convention of the classed catalog.

It would be a mistake to suppose that this professional training and tradition was without its excellence. The system has resulted in rather complete cataloging of the libraries in the broad classed way. Most of the libraries, too, have card catalogs, carefully reserved, however, for the use of officials and strictly kept by red tape rules forbidding the readers' use. Like all professionalism and especially in aristocratic countries it tends toward red tape, but its studies do put a quality of excellence and sometimes even usefulness into its catalog. University and school libraries are of course in Spain national and recruit from the certified librarians.

It should be said farther that when all has been said about red tape and conventionalised methods, it must be remembered that Spanish courtesy is very genuine, intelligence high and the actual professional education useful for the ends of those wishing to read, so that difficulties are minimised. It seems very odd, however, to a librarian who has, as librarian, had the run of many libraries abroad as well as at home with utmost freedom, to run up against a punctilio which is reluctant to let him see the catalog and has an official ruling by which he may not make notes from it under any condition when seen. Then, too, for one fresh from the

large liberties of the splendid reference collections in the two reading rooms of the Bibliothèque Nationale and the larger liberties of M. Chatelain's courtesy at the Sorbonne, it seemed a bit hampering, if one wished for a volume or many volumes of an Encyclopedia or a Bibliography, to have to call for these one at a time, according to the article wanted, and to be allowed use of only one at a time.

This applies only, however, to the more conventional libraries and not at all to the excellent collections of the school for graduate study, which are as good and as free as anything need be.

On the whole, such libraries as the local libraries of San Sébastien, Burgos and Toledo, the University libraries of Madrid, Séville and Barcelona command respect and show evidences that professional training and standardisation have value even if the standards need some adjustment to reach to what we Americans have found the most efficient connecting of book and reader. Intelligence, education and courtesy go far to help out and the administration of the Royal Library at Madrid went very far to help a serious investigator.

The Library School at Barcelona

This school is not National but Provincial, i. e., it is supported by the group of four provinces whose co-operation for practical social ends has been so much misunderstood or so little understood outside of Spain, where it is generally associated with revolutionary and separatist ideas, when not confused with socialism and anarchism. In fact it is simply a cultivation of what we would call state rights or local self-government. It believes that any neighborhood on the whole understands its own problems best and can solve them better than strangers in remote capitals. A clever Spaniard said, that it was like Ireland. They had their Sinn-Feiners to be sure, and they had also their Ulsterites, who were thick and thin devoted to central government, but for the most part they were simply home-rulers. This seems just. There is more red socialism at Barcelona, but this is simply because it is a manufacturing place—the Pittsburg of Spain, they call it—but it is almost more the New York of Spain.

The educational aspects of this movement revolve around the Society for Catalan studies, which has a good and growing library organised on modern lines and notably on American lines; classified, open reading-rooms with reference books and up-to-date periodicals, dictionary, author and subject catalogs in tray drawer form and general moderness of selection and application. Its librarian is Professor Jordi Rubio, who is also professor in the library-school and a certified government librarian, altho this library does not belong to the national system. His fellow-teachers are also certified librarians and professors in the national University. Professor Rubio teaches bibliology also in the University.

The school itself is not in the University, but in the Provincial Technical University, under the Provincial, not the national authority. It has five or six admirable rooms and one of these contains a couple of thousand volumes of exclusively technical library literature, admirably selected for working purposes and largely dominated by American library literature. The school itself is in a fact so dominated. Professor Rubio is certainly most up-to-date in his culture and the school is intensely practical and business-like in its origin and conduct. There is a central office for all the popular libraries in the same building.

The school grew out of the practical lead developed by the establishment on the part of the provincial government, of a series of popular libraries in the outlying communities about Barcelona. These libraries are established as fast as funds will permit and there is considerable competition among the communities as to which shall get the next one. This is made to depend more or less on the amount of funds put up locally or at least of interest shown. The number is limited because the provincial funds are limited. In every case, the community provides the site, the provincial authority the building and certain provision for up-keep. It is admirably organised and scheduled. They have developed standardised model building plans, modified by experience. They have just adopted or are adopting a new type. There are half a score of these library buildings so far and there are other libraries at Barcelona without special buildings but organised broadly in the same way, with open shelves and special provision of tables for children. The librarians are invariably women and their introduction into these communities has been a part of the provincial propaganda. One of the reasons given for an exacting education is that in these communities they rank with the local priest in having the prestige of learning and therefore of social influence in their community. They moreover wear hats and in general stand for a modern attitude! They are supported by local committees and given by them a strong position of influence. There are library association meetings perhaps twice a year. Open access to shelves is practised and very few books lost. Librarians are not allowed to accept gifts of books—only money.

Out of this practical situation came the need for trained librarians, trained for this popular work. The professional librarianship was not suited to this kind of work, a school was therefore started by the province.

As the demand was limited the number of students was limited to ten each year. The demand has, however, been greatly increased by the fact that the graduates are in request for all sorts of non-political libraries. Women only are admitted. All graduates are placed.

As it was intended to give them dignity in the eyes of the country communities, a three years' course was organized. As a university degree is not required the first year was given over mainly to literary and other courses of a university character, only one course a week being given in library economy; the second year almost wholly to technical studies, and the third almost entirely to practice work in the library, first in the little public libraries in the outlying communities, then at the central library, where all are required to go thru all the stages of library work. Those who were at practice work seemed very much on the job and the same was true of those taking the second year's study. Memoranda on the courses of study, hours per week, etc., are given in the literature of the school. Competitive examinations are given for classified service.

The founder and conductor of this movement up to two or three years ago was a Barcelona journalist Señor d'Ors, the president of the Barcelona Press Association. After he gave up the chairmanship of the Committee on this matter, and funds were low for provincial promotion, he got the Press Association to throw open its library to the public and organise it on similar popular lines with a graduate of the school in charge. The Women's Association at Barcelona in their School for Social Studies have opened a library also in similar style and with a library school graduate.

Altogether the school and the libraries carry the impress of the fine personality of the founder and are being conducted in the most practical and up-to-date way, with the best flavor of the social service idea.

Examinations and Studies

Candidates for entrance must read and speak French, read English, read with dictionary German. Admission examinations are rigorous and competitive. The age of entrance prescribed is 20 to 27. The curriculum comprises:

First Year: History of library economy, 1 hour weekly; General knowledge of natural science, 6; History of culture, 3; Latin, 6; History of Cataloniaz.

Second year: Library economy, 6 hours; Bibliography, 3; History of culture, 6; Latin and elementary Greek, 3; Introduction to the study of Law, 1; History of Catalonia, 3.

Third year: Practice apprenticeship. Of this at least three months must be in popular libraries, the rest in the Central Library—*all departments*—followed by written reports of work in each department.

The final examination is rigorous, with supplementary competitive examinations for the rank in the classified service.

The diplomas are good for all libraries in the Province under provincial authority.

Ohio County Library Campaign Broadside

A PARAPHRASE of a broadside, first published by the Davenport Public Library and quoted in J. H. Friedel's "Training for Library Service" (Lippincott, 1921), has been used with good effect by the Ohio State Library in its county library campaign.

I am opportunity.

I am the County Library, the continuation school for all, the storehouse of knowledge in the county.

I am a house of wisdom and an institution for happiness.

I hold within my walls the hopes, theories, culture, attainments of all ages and all countries.

Thru me you can hold converse with the greatest minds of past and present.

I help to make better workmen for thru me can be had the technique of every job and process.

I make better citizens. Without me formal education is but the shell without the meat.

I am more than the movies or the radio. There is no waiting at my doors and I am always ready to pour forth my gifts.

I instruct, entertain, and inspire.

I am supported by all the people for the free use of the whole county.

My cost is slight for it is shared by all.

I give free book service by mail or house to house delivery to every farm dweller.

I send book collections to every rural school. I serve villages and hamlets thru branch libraries and reading rooms.

The main-spring of my service is a central library in the county seat open to all.

Effort and wide-spread interest make me a reality.

I need a majority vote at the November election.

Are You Ready For Me?

American Directories, 1922-1924

AN ANNOTATED LIST OF DIRECTORIES PUBLISHED IN 1922-1924, COMPILED BY MARY ETHEL JAMESON, LIBRARIAN OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, 247 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

THIS list of directories, compiled for the most part from data sent by the respective publishers within the last month, is offered to librarians and others needing brief authoritative information regarding recent and forthcoming directories. Entries are classified on the broadest lines in order to obviate the repetition of titles and the use of too numerous cross references. Foreign publications are included only when they contain information about America, and publications prior to 1922 only when a new edition is announced to appear shortly. Annotations indicate briefly the scope of the works listed, the contents of many of the earlier editions of which are given in the monumental mailing list by Miss Morley and Miss Knight:

Morley, Linda H. and A. C. Kight. Mailing list directory and classified index to trade directories. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 370 Seventh Ave., 1924. 727p. $10.

ACCOUNTANTS

National Association of Cost Accountants. Year Book, 1923. New York: The Association (130 W. 42nd St.), 1924. 377p. $3. Gratis to members.

ADVERTISING

Advertiser's A. B. C., the standard advertisement directory. London: T. B. Brown (163 Queen Victoria St.), 1923. 929p. il. Annual.

Advertisers' directory of leading publications. Chicago: C. H. Fuller Co. (623 S. Wabash Ave.), 1924. $5. Annual.

Advertisers rate book. St. Louis: Nelson Chesman & Co., 1924. 600p. $5. Annual.

List of newspapers and magazines for U. S. and Canada with advertising rates, etc.

Advertising arts and crafts. New York: Arts and Crafts (28 W. 44th St.). $1. Quarterly.

Daily newspapers special representatives. New York: Benjamin & Kentnor Co. (2 W. 45). 1923. Eastern ed. 204p.; Western ed. 252p. Gratis. Annually about July 1st.

Lists of daily newspapers in U. S. and Canada having representatives for . . . advertising; list of . . . dailies in U. S. having rotogravure sections, etc.

Lydiatt's Canadian market and advertising data book. Toronto: W. A. Lydiatt. $5.

McKittrich's directory of advertisers. New York: George McKittrich (108 Fulton St.), 1924. 800p. $50. Annual.

1924 ed. in preparation.

National directory of advertisers. New York: James McKittrick Co. (90 West St.), 1924.

Loose-leaf in binder, $75 entire United States; $40 East of Pittsburgh; $40 West of Pittsburgh; including weekly additions, etc.

Standard advertising register. New York: National Register Pub. Co., 799 Broadway, 1924. 700p. $25.

List of national advertisers with advertising executives, agency connections and other data.

AERONAUTICS

Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce. Aircraft year book. New York: The Chamber (501 Fifth Ave.), 1923. 396p. $4.25. Annually in June.

Gardner, L. D., *comp.* Who's who in American aeronautics, New York: Gardner, Moffat Co., 1922. 130p. illus.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural societies, institutions and farmers' clubs. In: Farmers' Red book and agricultural annual. p. 179-86. Universal Credit Rating Co., 1924. 300p. $7.50.

Buyers' guide to farm implements. Chicago: Farm Implement News Co. (Masonic Temple), 1924. 648p. $1.

Lists manufacturers and implements, jobbers, branch houses in U. S. and Canada.

Co-operative tractor catalog. Kansas City: Implement and Tractor Trade Journal (Graphic Arts Bldg.), 1924. 282p. 50c., or free with subscription to *Journal*.

Ready June. Lists manufacturers in U. S. and Canada.

Directory of agricultural and home economic leaders in the United States and Canada. Cambridge, Mass.: W. G. Wilson (51 Chestnut St.), 1924. 672p. $10. including supplements during the year.

Farm implement buyers' guide. Chicago: Farm Implement News Co., 1924. 652p. $1.

Millards implement directory of jobbers and manufacturers of farm implements and machines . . . list of jobbers and the lines handled by them. . . Kansas City: Implement and Tractor Trade Journal, 1923. 688p. 50c., or with sub. to *Journal*. $2.

New York State. Department of Farms and Markets. List of co-operative associations in N. Y. S. Albany: The Department, 1923. 56p. (Bulletin 150).

Seed trade buyers' guide, 1924. Chicago: Seed World (1018 S. Wabash Ave.), 1923. 140p. $1.

1925 ed. to be published Nov. 1924. Lists seed growers, manufacturers of equipment, etc.

Stevenson, J. A., *comp.* Stevenson's official directories of farmers' buying and shipping associations. Adrian, Mich.: J. A. Stevenson, 1924. $3.50.

Arranged by states, paging varies. Principal products raised, shipped in and out by each association. Membership about 375,000.

Tractor and implement blue book. St. Louis: Midland Pub. Co., 1924. 312p. $1.

United States. Department of Agriculture. List of workers in subjects pertaining to agriculture, 1921-1922. State college and experiment stations. Pt. 2. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1922. 103p.

United States. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Consumers' co-operative societies in the U. S. in 1920. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1922. (Bulletin 313).

ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

American Hereford record. Kansas City. American Hereford Breeders Association, 1924. 1,000p. $2.50. 2 vols. a year.

American Jersey Cattle Club. Herd register. New York: The Club (W. 23rd St.), 1924. 700p. $2.25. Twice a year.

Entries of registered Jerseys.

American Milk Goat Record Association. Record book.

Vincennes, Ind. Higley Printing Company, 1924. 125p. 75c.

Gives name, number, color, breeder and owner.

National directory of reliable breeders of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, 1924. Brattleboro, Vt.: Holstein-Friesian Register, 1922. Gratis.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE

American Federation of Arts. Art in our country, handbook. Washington: The Federation (1741 New York Ave.), 1924. 154p. $1.50.

Lists historical houses notable buildings, private collections, etc.

American Art annual, 1923-24. Washington: American Federation of Art (1741 New York Ave.), 1924. 793p. $7.50.

Sweet's architectural catalogue. New York: Sweet's Catalogue Service (119 West 40th St.), 1923. Annually in October. Free to subscribers to the Service.

ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES

Martin, Ida Shaw. Sorority handbook. Boston: I. S. Martin (5 Cobden St.), 1924. 192p. 8th ed. $2.25.

Men's academies and fraternities listed, also colleges having chapters.

United States. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Commercial and industrial organizations of the U. S. rev. ed. Washington: Supt. of Documents, 1923. 255p. (Misc. ser. no. 99) 20c.

AUTOMOBILES

Automobile blue book. Chicago: Automobile Blue Books, Inc. (1056 W. Van Buren St.), New York Office (25 W. 45th St.) Annual.

Four volumes for entire U. S., giving up-to-date road information, points of interest, accommodations, motor laws, etc., for section covered.

Automobile trade directory. Philadelphia: Chilton Co. (56th and Chestnut Sts.), 1924. Quarterly. $5.

Lists and classifies all known sources of supply for parts, materials, and equipment.

Chilton automobile directory. Philadelphia: Chilton Co. (56th and Chestnut Sts.). Quarterly. $5.

Donnelley, Reuben H., Corporation. Automotive markets; lists of automobile, truck and motorcycle owners for 1923. Nevada, Ohio: Reuben H. Donnelley Corp, 1923.

List guaranteed. Price, passenger cars, $2 per 1000, trucks $4 per 1000.

BUILDING

Directory of architectural and building trades of Philadelphia. Philadelphia: Building News Pub. Co. (824 Perry Bldg.), 1924. $1.

Directory of cement, gypsum and lime manufacturers . . . sand, gravel and crushed stone plants. Chicago: Cement Mill and Quarry (542 Monadnock Bldg.), 1924. 18th ed. 900p. $3.

Lists machinery employed, officers, brands manufactured, production.

CAMPS

A handbook of summer camps. Boston: Porter E. Sargent (14 Beacon St.), 1924. 576p. 1st ed. $4. Annual.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Organization members, corrected to April 10, 1924. Washington: National Headquarters (Mills Bldg.), 1924. Gratis limited distribution.

International Chamber of Commerce. Foreign Chambers of Commerce in the different countries of the world. Washington: The Chamber (Mills Bldg.), 1922. 15p.

Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. List of Chambers of Commerce in the United States in all cities of 5,000 population and over. New York: The Chamber (65 Liberty St.), 1923. 40p. Gratis.

——List of chambers of commerce in the U. S. in all cities of 10,000 population and over. New York: The Chamber (65 Liberty St.), 1923. 26p.

——Chambers of commerce of the world (exclusive of the U. S.) . . . with names of secretaries and population of cities and countries. . . New York: The Chamber (65 Liberty St.), 1924. 58p. Gratis.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

American Association for Organizing Family Social Work. Directory of family social work societies in U. S. and Canada. New York: The Association (130 E. 22nd St.), 1924. 22p. 50c.

Burdett's hospitals and charities, 1922-23 . . . year book of philanthropy and hospital annual . . . useful . . . guide to British, American and Colonial hospitals and asylums, medical schools and college nursing . . . institutions, sanatoria, religious and benevolent institutions and dispensaries. London: Scientific Press, Ltd (28 Southampton St., Strand), 1922. 921p. tables. 17s. 6d.

Contains a list of hospitals in the U. S.

Burke foundation. Sturgis Research Fund. Directory of convalescent homes in the U. S. White Plains, N. Y.: Burke Foundation, 1923. 32p.

Miller, Lina D., *comp.* Directory of social agencies. New York: Charity Organization Society (105 E. 22nd St.), 1924. 500p. $2. Annual.

New York State Charities Aid Association. Committee on mental hygiene. Mental Health Clinics in Manhattan. New York: The Association (105 E. 22nd St.), 1923. 12p.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

Brown book. New York: Drug and Chemical Credit Association (438 Broadway), 1924. $65.

Lists firms of interest to the drug trade, dealers, wholesalers and retailers, department stores, etc.

Chemical engineering catalog. New York: Chemical Catalog Co. (19 E. 24th St.), 1923. 8th ed. 849p. 1924 ed. ready September. Leased at $2 ($3.50 in foreign countries) a year.

Lists chemical engineers; consulting, designing and contracting engineers; chief chemists of laboratories; heads of chemical departments in universities, colleges and technical schools, technical departments of U. S. and foreign government libraries; foreign chemists and engineers; equipment and material; bibliography of chemistry.

Era druggists directory of the United States, Canada, Cuba, Porto Rico, Manila and Hawaiian Islands. New York: D. O. Haynes & Co. (3 Park Place), 1923. 335p. $5. Annual.

Green book buyers' directory. New York: Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter (100 William St.), 1924. 550p. $2.50 to non-subscribers.

Hayes directory of Canadian druggists. Detroit, Mich.: Edward M. Haynes (250 W. Lafayette Blvd.), 1924. $3.50.

Issued April each year.

Hayes druggists directory and commercial reference book. Detroit, Mich: E. N. Hayes (250 Lafayette Blvd.), 124. 700p. $9. Issued annually in March.

Lists retail druggists in U. S. with financial standing and credit rating; wholesale druggists and specialty jobbers.

Wright, A. W., *comp.* Chemical reference and industrial directory of sources of production, distribution and supply of the most used chemicals and industrial raw products . . . appurtenances, apparatus. . . New York: New York Commercial (38 Park Row), 1924-25. 308p. $3.

CLOTHING

American directory of the hosiery and knit goods manufacturers of the U. S. and Canada, with maps showing the location of mill towns, classified lists of manufacturers . . . selling agents for knit goods.

etc. New York: Bragdon, Lord and Nagel (334 Fourth Ave.), 1922. 930p. $2.

American directory of the knitting trade of the United States and Canada. New York: Bragdon, Lord and Nagle Co. (334 Fourth Ave.), 1923. 945p. $2.

Lists buyers, jobbers, manufacturers of supplies.

American hatter trade directory, edition de luxe, comprising complete classified lists of all branches of the hat and cap trades of the U. S. and Canada, nearly 30,000 names of hat dealers in the U. S. and 3,000 hat dealers in foreign countries. New York: Hat Trade Publishing Co., 1923. 545p. $10.

Boys' outfitter directory. New York: Boys' Outfitter Co. (52 Vanderbilt Ave.), 1924. 188p. Twice a year.

Chicago apparel gazette directory. Chicago: Fairchild Co. (418 Market St.).

Corset and brassière trade. New York: Bowman Pub. Co. (267 Fifth Ave.), 1922. 280p. $2.

Manufacturers in U. S.

Davison's knit goods trade, "the standard": A directory of the knit goods manufacturers in the U. S. and Canada, jobbers and large retailers, buyers; hosiery and knit goods dyers, yarns raw, thrown and art, silk, cotton, wool and silk waste; manufacturers' agents, city offices and salesrooms of mills with selling agents, 1922-1923. New York: Davisons Pub. Co. (50 Union Square), 1922. 916p. Office ed. $6; pocket ed. $4.

Davison's knit goods trade. New York: Davison Pub. Co., 1924. 1000p. Office ed. $6; pocket ed. $4.

1923 ed. included supplement to Jan. 1924. 1924 ed. ready in Sept.

Dockham's clothing manufacture and cutting-up trade. Boston: Dockham Pub. Co. (46 Cornhill), 1917. 1924 ed. in preparation.

Dockham's dyers and finishers report and directory: United States and Canada. Boston: Dockham Pub. Co. (46 Cornhill), 1924. 120p. $3.

Fairchild's Boston directory of men's and women's wear. Boston: Fairchild Pub. Co. (52 Chauncy St.), 1924. 192p. 25c. Annually.

Includes boys' and children's clothing.

Fairchild's Chicago apparel gazette: directory of Chicago. Chicago: Fairchild Publishing Company (418 S. Market St.). 1924. 160p. 25c. Twice a year.

Fairchild's directory of fabrics, trimmings and accessories. New York: Fairchild Pub. Co., 8 E. 13th St., 1924. 448p. 25c.

Includes buttons, ribbons, dress ornaments, etc.

Fairchild's men's wear directory of New York. New York: Fairchild Publishing Company (8 E. 13th St.), 1924. 552p. 25c.

Includes boys' clothing and overalls.

Fairchild's national directory and digest. New York: Fairchild Pub. Co. (8 E. 13th St.), 1924. $2.

Fairchild's woman's wear directory of Chicago. Chicago: Fairchild Pub. Co. (418 S. Market St.), 1924. 144p. 25c.

Millinery, infants' wear and accessories included.

Fairchild's women's wear directory of New York. New York: Fairchild Pub. Co. (8 East 13th St.), 1924. 776p. 25c.

Includes children's dresses and infant's wear.

Fraser's mens wear directory. Montreal: Fraser Pub. Co. (128 Bleury St.). $1.

Jobbing trade and department stores directory. Boston: Dockham Pub. Co. (46 Cornhill), 1923. $5.

Clothing industry, jobbers.

Knit goods trade. New York: Bragdon, Lord and Nagle Co. (334 Fourth Ave.), 1923. $1.50.

Pocket edition of American Directory.

Lace and embroidery trade. New York: Bowman Pub. Co. (267 Fifth Ave.), 1922. 300p. $3.

Manufacturers in the U. S.

Nugent's directory, corrected to January 1, 1924. New York: Allen Business Papers (1225 Broadway), 1924. 896p. $1.

Nugent's directory: the constant companion of ready-to-wear buyers in all markets. New York: Allen Business Papers (1225 Broadway), 1924. 1100p. $1. Twice a year.

Lists manufacturers of women's and children's wear in the U. S.

Review directory of women's, misses, children's and infants' wear manufacturers. New York: O'Connor Pub. Co. (281 Fifth Ave.), 1924. 480p. $1. Twice a year.

New York City manufacturers listed.

Trade mark directory. Boston: Hosiery Retailer (166 Essex St.), 1924. Probably ready in June.

Collecting Agencies

American directory of collection agencies. Washington: Service Pub. Co. (Kresge Bldg.), 1923. 135p. $3. Semi-annual.

Contains list of collection agencies and collection attorneys in U. S. and Canada.

Cordage

Davison's cordage, twine and duck trade. New York: Davison Pub. Co. (50 Union Sq.), 1924. 368p. $3.

Lists also fibre, rag, waste, dealers, hardware, tent and sail makers, ship chandlers.

Corporations and Finance

American bank reporter. New York: Steurer Pub. Co. (149th St. and Bergen Ave.), 1924. $8. Published April and September.

Bankers' and brokers directory, with list of lawyers and accountants: a list of bond, investment and stock brokers of the U. S. . . . also a list of lawyers . . . stock transfer offices. New York: Williams & Co., 1924. 583p. $5. Twice a year.

Babize, A. C., *comp.* Investment bankers and brokers of America, 1924. Chicago: A. C. Babize. 800p. $17.50.

Lists bankers and brokers in U. S. and Canada: securities traded, etc.

Bankers and brokers directory, with list of lawyers and accountants. New York: Williams & Co. (136 Liberty St.). 644p. $7.

Semi-annually. June-Dec. Classified and alphabetical list bond, stock and investment brokers, etc.

Bankers directory. Chicago: Rand McNally (536 S. Clark St.), 1924.

Bankers encyclopedia (purple book) New York: Bankers Encyclopedia Co. (Broadway and Spring St.), 1924. 2688p. $15. Twice a year.

Blue book. Chicago: Produce Reporter Co., 1924. 1666p. $85 a year, including service.

Credit ratings on the fruit and produce trade of United States and Canada.

Bradstreet's book of commercial ratings of bankers, merchants, manufacturers, etc. in the U. S. New York: Bradstreet Co. (364 Broadway), 1924. Quarterly.

Bradstreet's book of commercial ratings in U. S. and Canada. New York: Bradstreet (436 Broadway), 1924. Six times a year.

Capron, J. P., *comp.* American bank attorneys' legal directory. Boston: J. P. Capron. 1924. 512p. $5.

Published January and June. Names of counsel for banks in all cities and towns of U. S. and Canada.

Chartered Institute of Securities of Joint Stock Companies and Other Public Bodies, Inc. Proceedings,

list of members, annual report and accounts, examinations regulations and other information 1922-1923. London: 59a London Wall, 1923. 278p. 2s.

Directory of directors in Boston and vicinity. Boston: Bankers' Service Co. (8 Broad St.). $10. Annual.
Lists corporations, banks; also corporation and bank attorneys.

Directory of directors in Connecticut. Boston: Bankers' Service Co. (8 Broad St.). $8. Annual.

Directory of directors in the City of New York. New York: Directory of Directors Co. (189 Madison Ave.). 1181p. $10. Biennial.

Directory of directors in Rhode Island. Boston: Bankers' Service Co. (8 Broad St.) $5. Annual.

Farm Mortgage Bankers Association of America. Directory of officers and members. Chicago: The Association (112 Adams St. West), 1923. 53p.

Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland. Directory of member banks, federal district no. 4. Cleveland, 1923. 27p.

Fitch listings of investment bankers and brokers. New York: Fitch Pub. Co. (138 Pearl St.), 1924. 400p. $10.
Lists investment dealers thruout the country.

Hovey, R. L., *ed.* Manual of statistics: bankers', brokers' and investors' corporation reference, 1922-23. New York: Commercial Newspaper Co. (38 Park Row), 1923. 1684p. tables, maps. $12.

International banking directory. New York: Bankers' Pub. Co. (71 Murray St.), 1923. 958p. $10. Annually in November.
Lists all important banks of the world, capitalization, resources, officers, correspondents.

Merchants bank directory and list of guaranteed attorneys, bonded by National Surety Co. of New York. Total resources over $25,000,000. Jan. 1923. Special mercantile edition. New York: Central Guarantee Co. (Fifth Ave. Bldg.), 1923. 142p.

National Association of Mutual Savings Banks. Directory of mutual savings banks in the United States. New York: The Association (110 E. 42nd St.), 1924. 105p. 50c.
Issued as a part of Poor's investment service, a guide in the selection of an investment-banker or commission broker.

Polk's 1922 New York co-partnership and corporation directory Borough of Brooklyn and Queens. New York: R. L. Polk (524 Broadway), 1922. 1029p. $25.

Poor's and Moody's manual consolidated. Advertisers. 1922. New York: Poor's Pub. Co. (33 Broadway), 1923. 30p.
Chiefly banks, corporations and insurance companies.

Poor's and Moody's manual consolidated. New York: Poor's Pub. Co. (33 Broadway), 1923-24. 4v. $60. Annually.
Complete historical and financial reports on over 10,000 corporations and their securities. Government and municipal, April. 1924; Public utility, July 15, 1924; Industrial, 2v. Aug. 1, 1924; Railroads, Sept. 1, 1924.

Remby Association, Inc. Debtor register. New York: Remby Association (32 W. 42nd St.), 1923. 755p. $50.

Security Dealers of North America. New York: Maximum Production Co. (80 Pine St.), 1924. 230p. $6 a year including two eds. March and Sept.
About 8,000 listings.

Trow's New York co-partnership and corporation directory, Manhattan and Bronx. New York: R. L. Polk (524 Broadway), 1923. 1752p. $35.

DRUGS
See Merchandising

EDUCATION

College blue book, comp. by H. W. Hurt. Chicago: College Blue Book Co. (Chicago Temple Bldg.), 1924-25. 473p. $6. Annual.
Ratings, entrance, graduation fees, resources, standards of colleges, junior colleges, negro colleges. v. 8 will include fine arts and music.

Educational aid society college and private school directory of the United States, 1922; comp. by H. J. Myers. Educational Aid Society, 1922. 430p. Library ed. $5, students' ed. $1.
The standard descriptive list of universities, colleges, private schools, technical, commercial and vocational schools in the United States.

Indiana Teachers Training Board. Official directory of normal schools and colleges in Indiana, 1921-1922. Indianapolis: The Board, 1922. 179p. tables. 4c.

Minnesota Department of Education. Educational Directory of Minnesota. 1923-24. St. Paul, 1923. 38p.

New York City. Board of Education. Directory of the Board of Education of the city of New York. New York (59th St. and Park Ave.), 1923. 169p.

Opportunities for vocational training in New York. Committee on Scholarships. New York: Henry Street Settlement (265 Henry St.). 20c.

Patterson's American educational directory . . . list and description of all public, private and individual schools, colleges, higher and secondary institutions of learning. Chicago: American Educational Co., 1923. 960p. $6.

Ryan, Rev. James H., *comp.* Directory of Catholic colleges and schools. Washington: National Catholic Welfare Conference, 1921. 930p. $3.50.

Sargent, Porter E., *ed.* Handbook of American private schools, an annual survey. Boston: Sargent (14 Beacon St.), 1923. 992p. $5.80.
All classes of private and special schools in the United States.

Texas Department of Education. Texas high schools: directory of classified and accredited high schools. Austin: The Department, 1923. 99p. tables. (Bulletin 169.)

U. S. Bureau of Education. Educational directory, 1924. Washington: Government Prtg. Off., 1924. 191p.
Lists schools, colleges, educational associations, libraries, etc.

West Virginia. Department of Education. Division of High Schools. A directory of the high schools of West Virginia. Charleston: The Department, 1923. 59p.

ELECTRIC INDUSTRY

Bernhard, F. H., *ed.* E. M. F. electrical year book: an encyclopedia of current information about . . . the electrical industry . . . dictionary of terms and a classified directory of electrical and related products and their manufacturers in the U. S. and Canada. Chicago: Electrical Trade Publishing Co. (53 W. Jackson Blvd.), 1923. 1500p. il. $5.

Gage list of electrical buyers. New York: The Gage Pub. Co. (461 8th Ave.), 1924. 406p. For advertisers in the *Electrical Record* only at $50 a year.
List supplemented by monthly bulletins.

Hendrick's commercial register of the United States for buyers and sellers. New York: S. E. Hendricks Co. (70 Fifth Avenue), 1923. 2800p. $12.
Devoted to electrical engineering hardware, iron, mechanical mill, mining, chemical steel industries.

McGraw central station directory and data books, 1923;

a complete list of electric light and power companies. New York: McGraw-Hill Co. (10th Ave. and 36th St.), 1924. 995p. 35th ed. $20.

Lists companies in North, South and Central America.

Underwriters' Laboratories. List of inspected electrical appliances. Chicago: Underwriters' Laboratories, 1924. 286p. Gratis.

Appliances inspected for fire and accident.

ENGINEERING

Domestic Engineering catalogue directory; year book. Chicago: Domestic Engineering Co., 1924. 1376p. $5.

Buyers of plumbing and heating supplies.

Engineering directory: buyers' reference section; a comprehensive directory of manufacturers of mill, steam, mine, plumbing, heating, lighting, and allied lines of supplies, machinery and tools. Chicago: Crawford Pub. Co. (537 S. Dearborn St.), 1923. 511p. $3.

Engineering directory, sellers' guide section. Chicago: Crawford Pub. Co. (537 S. Dearborn St.), 1923. 377p. $3.

Jobbers and dealers in machinery, plumbing and heating supplies and hardware. Lists trade associations.

New England Association of Commercial Engineers. 1924 year book and revised directory of members. Boston: The Association (53 Devonshire St.), 1924. 64p. Gratis.

Directory of firms and representatives, p. 24-28.

Sweet's engineering catalogue of industrial and power plant materials, equipment and supplies . . . New York: Sweet's Catalogue Service (119 W. 40th St.), 1923. 928p. $20. Sold to subscribers to Sweet's Service only.

Underwriters' Laboratories. List of inspected mechanical appliances. Chicago: Underwriters' Laboratories, 1923. 122p. Gratis.

Appliances tested for fire and accident.

Who's who in engineering: a biographical dictionary of contemporaries, 1922-23. Brooklyn, N. Y.: J. W. Leonard. 1509p. $10. 1922.

First edition, to be revised biennially. An endeavor to give the engineering professions a correct and valuable compendium of personal and professional information concerning as large a number of their members as could be covered. . .

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS

Huff's national fair directory. Camden, O.: E. L. Huffman. 1923. 208p. 25c. 1924 ed. ready July 1st.

Lists horsemen, fair secretaries, exhibitions.

International chamber of commerce. List of fairs and exhibitions (1923) 4th ed. 1923. 8p. (Digest no. 38.)

EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS

American Exporters and Importers Association. Membership list. New York: The Association (17 Battery Place), 1924.

Chapman, W. P. *comp.* Exporters' encyclopedia. New York: Exporters Encyclopedia Corporation (280 Broadway), 1924. 1500p. $5.

Complete shipping guide giving consular regulations, import restrictions, steamship regulations, etc.

Custom house guide. New York: Custom House (Battery Place), 1924. 1500p. $5. Annually.

Tariff. Directory of warehouses, customs brokers, importers, exporters, S. S. lines, bonded truckmen, etc., for each port.

Export register. New York: Export Manufacturers' Inc. (17 Battery Place), 1924. $25 a year.

Confidential sales reports on New York exporters.

Guia para los compradores de la America Latina (Spanish). Boston: Shoe and Leather Reporter (166 Essex St.), 1923. 200p.

Free with subscription of *El Reporter Latino-Americano.* Subscription $2. Guide for Latin-American buyers.

International Trade Developer, 1922-23; information concerning principal cities of the world, commerce, shipping and tourist attractions. Chicago: International Trade Developer, Inc. (168 N. Michigan Ave.), 1923. 1210p. il. maps. $20. 1924 ed. ready July.

United States. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. A world trade directory. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off.

Card index of persons in foreign countries . . . prospective buyers of American goods, exporters of products needed in our manufactures, or persons who may act as agents for American firms. Much of the information is of a confidential nature, available only to Americans who take steps to have their names recorded in the Exporters' Index.

FOOD STUFFS

Association of Ice Cream Supply Men. Association catalog. New York: The Association (1328 Broadway), 1924. 99p. Free limited distribution.

Beverage blue book, 1923: the standard directory, buyers' guide and reference volume for the beverage industry. Chicago: Rich & Co. (431 Dearborn St. S.), 1923. 324p. il. $10.

Beverage blue book. Chicago: H. S. Rich & Co., 1923. 386p. $10.

List of brewers and bottlers of carbonated beverages in U. S. and Canad. New ed. in preparation.

Canners' directory and lists of members of the Cannings Machinery and Supplies Association and the National Food Brokers Association, 1923. Washington, D. C.: National Canners' Association, 1923. 184p. $2.

"Concerning sugar." Washington: United States Sugar Manufacturers' Association, Bureau of Statistics (901 Union Trust Bldg.). Loose-leaf. $12 a year. Private subscription.

Green book; credit guide and reference book for the confectionery and kindred trades. New York: Confectioners Mercantile Agency (438 Broadway), 1924. $50.

Packer's encyclopedia. Chicago: National Provisioner, Old Colony Bldg., 1924. 545p. $12.

Lists packing houses, dealers and supply houses.

Thomas' wholesale grocery and kindred trades register: the official buyers' and sellers' guide of the grocery and allied trades, U. S. and Canada. New York: Thomas Pub. Co. (46 Eighth Ave.), 1924. 1488p. $10.

Ukers' tea and coffee buyers' guide. New York: Tea and Coffee Journal Co. (79 Wall St.). 300p. $2. 1924 ed. ready June.

FUEL AND LIGHT

American Gas catalogue and directory for 1922: engineering data covering . . . operations in every department of the gas plan, and . . . directory of American gas companies. New York: American Gas Journal 53 Park Place), 1922. 306p. il. $2.50.

American Wholesale Coal Association. Handbook of wholesalers, with supplement of February 29, 1924. The Association, 1924. 26p. Gratis.

Brown's directory of American gas companies and gas engineering and appliance catalogue. New York: Robbins (52 Vanderbilt Avenue), 1923. 948p. il. $10.

Statistics of gas companies in the U. S., Canada and the more important companies of Mexico and South America; also data of gas equipment appli-

ances and supplies with indexes of firms and products. Special price to gas companies, $7.50.

Coal catalog combining the coal field directory, 1924. Pittsburgh: Keystone Consolidated Pub. Co. (800 Penn. Ave.), 1924. $15.

Directory of all coal mines in the U. S., with technical information, etc.

The coal dealers' blue book. Chicago: J. B. Sanborn Co. (440 S. Dearborn St.), 1924. 1800p. leased Issued March and September.

Lists dealers, mines and manufacturing firms purchasing coal or coke.

Mac's directory of coal sales companies. Pittsburgh: Union Arcade. $5.

Mining catalog. Pittsburgh: Keystone Consolidated Pub. Co. Distributed free. Coal ed.

Furniture

See House Furnishing

Fur Trade

Directory of the fur trade, 1923-24. New York: Fur Trade Review (43 W. 29th St.), 1923. 384p. $1.50.

Fur buyers' directory, 1923-24. New York: Pelteries Publishing Co. (370 Seventh Ave.), 1923. 520p. $1.50.

Fur trade directory. New York: Fur Trade Review (43 W. 29th St.), 1923. 382p. $1.

Does not aim at completeness, but is accurate.

Furnaces and Stoves

National Association of Stove Manufacturers. List of store and furnace manufacturers in U. S. and Canada. Columbus, O.: The Association (52 W. Gay St.), 1923. $10.

Game Wardens

United States. Department of Agriculture. Directory of officials and organizations concerned with the protection of birds and game. Comp. by G. A. Lawyer and F. L. Earnshaw. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Off., 1922. (Depart. Circular, 242). 20p.

Glass and Pottery

American glass trade directory of glass companies in the U. S. and Canada. Pittsburgh: Glass Worker (Penn. Ave. and 8th St.), 1924. 96p. $2, or free with subscription to *Glass Worker*.

Lists ware manufacturers; gives capacity of plants; officers.

Directory of glass factories in the United States and Canada, embraces manufacturers of pressed, and blown ware, specialties, cut glass and tubing. . . Pittsburgh: National Glass Budget. 1924. 144p. $3.

Kimes, A. W., and T. A. Kimes, *comps.* Directory of glass factories in the U. S. and Canada, embracing manufacturers of pressed and blown ware, specialties, cut glass and tubing, bottles and hollow ware, window glass, polished plate glass, wire, opalescent, fancy figured rough and ribbed, glass tile, glass trade associations, workingmen's associations. Pittsburgh: National Glass Budget, 1924. 144p. $3.

Pottery and glass directory and buyers' guide. New York: O'Gorman Pub. Co. (912 Broadway), 236p. $1. Annual.

Lists manufacturers and importers of china, glass art metal and lamps.

Trade directory. Pittsburgh: China, Glass and Lamps (Heern Bldg.), 1924. 96p. $2, or free with subscription to publication.

List manufacturers of table ware, art glass and pottery, enamel and aluminum ware.

Hardware

American hardware jobbers' directory of the U. S. and Canada and trade name index. 1923. Philadelphia: E. G. Baltz (1701 Arch St.), 1923. 238p. $2.50.

American wholesale hardware directory. Philadelphia: E. G. Baltz (1701 Arch St.), 1924. 148p. $2.50.

List includes hardware jobbers, export houses, department stores selling hardware, manufacturers' agents in U. S.

Hardware buyers catalog and directory; a classified and verified directory of American manufacture of hardware, tools. . . New York: Hardware Age (239 W. 39th St.), 1923. Free to dealers. Quarterly.

Merchandise rating register. New York: Hardware Dealers' Magazine (370 Seventh Ave.), 1924. 452p. $10.

Wholesale and retail hardware merchants in U. S. and Canada, Cuba, etc. Exporters, 5 & 10 cent store, etc.

Trade name index, containing 7,000 trade names and brands of goods sold in hardware stores. Philadelphia: E. G. Baltz (1701 Arch Street), 1923. 220p.

Health Officers

United States. Public Health Service. City health officers, 1923; directory of those in cities of 10,000 or more population. *Public Health Reports*, 1923. v. 38, p. 2415-25.

United States. Public Health Service. State and insular health authorities, 1923: directory, with data as to appropriations and publications. Tables *Public Health Reports*, Sept. 28, 1923. v. 38, p. 2256-76.

United States. Children's Bureau. Directory of local child health agencies in the U. S. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1922. 340p. (Bureau publication no. 108).

United States. Public Health Service. Whole-time county health officers, 1923. *Public Health Reports*. v. 38, p. 1081-84. May 18, 1923. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off. 1923.

Hotels

American travel book and hotel directory, 1923. Baltimore: American Travel and Hotel Directory Co., 1923. 1979p. il. $10.

Brooklyn Eagle Summer resort directory. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Brooklyn Daily Eagle, 1924. 80p. Gratis.

Lists 7,000 hotels and boarding houses in Eastern states.

Hotel book, 1923. Howard Johnston, *comp.* 2nd ed. New York: American Travel and Hotel Directory Co. (1138 Broadway), 1923. 463p. $3.

Leahy's hotel guide and R. R. distance maps of America. Chicago: American Hotel Register Co. (228 W. Ontario St.), 1924. 128p. $5.

Names of hotel, number of rooms, rates of all hotels in the United States and Canada.

Official hotel red book and directory, *comp.* by J. J. Meehan. New York: The Official Hotel Red Book and Directory Co. (103 Park Ave.), 1923. 790p. $5. Annually in June.

Lists hotels in U. S. and possessions, Canada, Mexico, West Indies and South America.

House Furnishing

American buyers' directory. Philadelphia: Trades Pub. Co. (1050 Drexel Bldg.), 1918-19. 226p. retail ed. $2; wholesale ed. $5.

New ed. contemplated. Lists floor covering, upholstery, curtain.

Davison's mattress directory. New York: Davison Pub. Co. (50 Union Sq.), 1924. 200p. $2.

Mattresses manufacturers as well as waste dealers.

Decorative, furnisher directory and buyers' guide: upholstery, lace curtains, furniture, wall paper, rugs, carpets, floor coverings and allied lines. New York: Cawthra & Co. (381 Fourth Ave.), 1923. 668p. 50c. 1924 ed. in preparation.

Lists manufacturers, jobbers, importers and wholesalers in New York City.

Handbook of the allied interior decorative trades. New York: Clifford and Lawton (373 Fourth Ave.), 1924. $1.

Lyon-Red book. New York: Lyon Furniture Mercantile Agency (258 Broadway), 1924. 1800p. with supplements. Issued in January and July.

National Association of Stove Manufacturers. List of stove and furnace manufacturers. Columbus, Ohio: Williams (52 Gay St.), 1923. $10.

Price's directory of the floor covering trade. New York: Price Pub. Co. (373 Fourth Ave.), 1923. 224p. Included in subscription to *Price's Carpet and Rug News*, $10.

Insurance

American adjusters directory, July, 1923. Cincinnati: American Adjusters Directory Co. (Keith Bldg.), 1923. 286p. Twice a year.

Annual cyclopedia of insurance. New York: R. B. Caverly (38 Park Row), 1924. 600p. $3 cloth, $4 half leather.

Lists insurance companies and detailed information concerning organization, officers, etc.

Best's insurance guide with key ratings. (Fire and casualty). New York: Alfred M. Best (75 Fulton St.), 1924. 475p. $5. Annual. April.

Best's insurance reports, casualty and miscellaneous. New York: Alfred M. Best (75 Fulton St.), 536p. Annual. May.

Furnished only with subscription to *Reporting Service.*

Bests life insurance reports. New York. Alfred M. Best Co. (75 Fulton St.), 1924. 1060p. $5. Annual. May.

Brewster, A. Irving, *ed.* Insurance almanac. New York: Underwriter Prtg. and Pub. Co. (80 Madison Ave.), 1924. 900p. $2. Annual. May 15.

Casualty Actuarial Society. Year book: officers, council and committees . . . fellows, and associates, November 1922; students, ex-presidents . . . constitution and by-laws . . . New York: The Society (43 Cedar St.), 1923. 32p. tables.

Field annuals and insurance directories compiled and published by the Insurance Field. Louisville, Ky.: The Insurance Field. $5.

Annuals have been published for New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, also greater New York city and suburban. They contain a complete list of insurance agents and insurance companies in their respective states with full address, how long in business and statistical data.

Insurance year book, 1922-1923: life, casualty and miscellaneous, corrected to Jan. 1923. New York: Spectator Company (135 William St.), 1923. v. p. $15.

Southwestern insurance directory. New Orleans. Louis Phillips, 1923. 350p. $4.

Lists agents in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas.

Unique manual-digest. Cincinnati: National Underwriter Company (420 E. 4th St.), $3.50. Annual.

Jewelry

Frost, Harry B., *comp.* Jobbers' handbook. Providence: Walter B. Frost. 1923. 360p. $1. Annual.

Lists manufacturers of jewelry, silverware, watches and novelties.

Jewelers' circular buyers' directory of the manufacturers, importers and jobbers in the jewelry and kindred trades: a classified list for desk and pocket, 1923-24. New York: Jewelers' Circular Pub. Co. (11 John St.), 1924. 336p. $1.

National Jewelers Board of Trade. Rating or reference book. 1008p. $135 a year. Can be procured only thru membership.

Contains addresses, character of business of jewelers and those in kindred lines in U. S., Canada and possessions.

National jewelers directory of trade marks, manufacturers and wholesalers. Chicago: George Engelhard and Co. (536 S. Clark St.), 300p. Free with subscription to *National Jeweler.*

Trade marks of the jewelry and kindred trades. New York: Jewelers' Circular Pub. Co. (11 John St.), 1924. 436p. $5.

Labor

Canada. Department of Labour. Report on organization in industry, commerce and the professions in Canada. Ottawa: The Department, 1923. 103p.

International Labour Office. International labour directory, 1923. Geneva: League of Nations. 1038p. 11s. 6d. or $2.50.

Pt. 1: International labour organization and the League of Nations; pt. 2: Government services dealing with labour matters; pt. 3: Employers' organizations; pt. 4: Workers' organization; pt. 5: Intellectual workers organizations; pt. 6: Ex-Service men's organizations; pt. 7: Co-operative organizations; pt. 8: Miscellaneous international organizations.

Contains much fuller information as to official labor institutions and organizations thruout the world than the first ed .published 1921. Pts. 3-8 are published in English, French and German and the French alphabetical order of countries is followed. —P. A. I. S.

Laundries

Power laundry directory. Cincinnati: The Starchroom Pub. Co., 1923. 344p. $10.

Usually published biennially. Contains: name of laundry, address, and in most cases name of proprietor; linen supply and dry cleaning establishments, hotels, institutions, and collar and cuff and shirt manufacturers operating power machines.

Lawyers

American Bar. Minneapolis, Minn.: James C. Fifield (1624 Harrison Place), 1250p. $19.70. Annually.

Biographical sketches.

Bank and corporation attorneys. $5. Twice a year.

List of attorneys of highest standing in the U. S. and Canada. Pub. also in Directory of Directors.

Bar register. New York: The Bar Register Co., Inc. (233 Broadway), 346p. Price varies. Annual. December.

Contains names of lawyers of pre-eminent standing, and important law items.

Bender's lawyers' diary: reference book and dictionary for the state of New York. Rochester: Williamson Law Book Company, 1924. 1208p. thin paper. $6. Annual. January.

Consolidation of Lawyers' encyclopedia, and Williamson's lawyers' diary, and Bender.

Fisher's probate law directory. St. Louis: Legal Directory Publishing Co., 1924. 750p. $10.

Hine, Thomas A., *comp.* Hine's directory of Insurance lawyers. New York: T. A. Hine (21 Platt Street), 1924. Issued in January and July. Free to insurance companies and lawyers.

Hubbell's legal directory. J. A. Lynch, *ed.* New York: Hubbell Pub. Co. (Equitable Bldg.), 1924. 2326p. $15.

List of lawyers of U. S. and foreign countries enumerating firms for which they are counsel and practice in which they specialize; list of U. S. consuls, also list of patent attorneys.

International bank lawyers: names of corporation lawyers who represent banks thruout the world, 1923.

Boston: American Bank Attorneys, Cambridge District, Box 126, 1923. 192p. $5.

International legal directory, a co-operative register of the leading lawyers and law firms of the U. S., Canada, South and Central America, Great Britain, and other countries of Europe, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, etc., London: H. and M. Ringrose (4 Harrington Sq.), 1923. 203p.

Martindale's American law directory. New York: Martindale's American Law Directory Inc. (227 Broadway), 1924. 3100p. $18.60. Annually in January.

Complete list of bar of U. S. and Canada. Digest of the laws of each state and province, also Court Calendars.

Martindale guide. New York: Martindale Mercantile Agency (227 Broadway), 1924. 1400p. Price varies. Annual. June.

Selected list of lawyers equipped to handle commercial items.

New Jersey lawyers' diary and bar directory, containing also higher court, common practice rules, county and district officers, etc., with reference table to important revisions and statutory enactments in the laws of 1916-1921. J. O. Hartpence, *comp.* Newark, N. J.: Soney and Sage Co., 1924. 286p. $3.

Sullivan's Chicago law directory. Chicago: R. B. and F. H. Sullivan (172 N. La Salle St.), 1924. 340p. $1.50.

Zimmerling, C. B. Directory of members of the Philadelphia Bar. Philadelphia: McManus & Co. (21 N. Sixth St.), 1924. 252p.

LEATHER

American shoemaking directory. Boston: Shoe Trades Pub. Co. (683 Atlantic Ave.), 1924. 175p. $2. Annual. June.

Contains names of buyers, superintendents, manufacturers with kind of shoes made, average daily output, buying hours, and whether they sell to retailers, jobbers or both; firms that make shoes under the union label.

Buyers' guide for leather manufacturers for 1923, also directory of tanners . . . containing list of firms selling supplies, tanning materials, equipment, hides, skins, etc., list of tanners in the U. S. classified (1) according to location and (2) by product. Boston: Shoe Trades Pub. Co. (683 Atlantic Ave.), 180p. $2.

Buyers' guide of leather, findings and shoe store supplies. New York: Trade Pub. Co. (41 Union Sq.), 1924. 54p. $2. Annual.

Buyers' guide for leather manufacturers. Boston: Shoe Trades Pub. Co. (683 Atlantic Ave.), 1924. $2.

Intended for leather manufacturers rather than shoe manufacturers.

Buyers' guide, for 1923; a classified directory of wholesale manufacturers and supply houses in the trunk leather goods, umbrella and allied trades of the U. S. Philadelphia: Perry L. Smith (S. 4th St.), 1922. 236p.

Directory of manufacturers of shoe store specialties, findings and leather. Boston: Trade Publications Co. (10 High Street), 1923. 81p. $5 with monthly bulletin service.

Directory of wholesale shoes, department stores and wholesale finding dealers. Boston: Shoe Trades Pub. Co. (683 Atlantic Ave.), 1924.

List of department stories in the U. S. selling shoes, with the name of the buyer; wholesale shoe dealers; wholesale findings . . . short list of mail order houses and chain stores.

Hide and leather year book and directory, 1923; a complete and conveniently arranged directory of the manufacturers and wholesalers of shoes, leather and allied products of the United States and Canada. Chicago: Jacobson Pub. Co. (136 W. Lake St.), 1924. 735p.

Trade corporations and trade organizations included, also equipment manufacturers, glove, harness and saddlery manufacturers.

Manufacturer's list and buyer's guide. Philadelphia: Perry L. Smith, 1924. 260p. 1924. $5.

Manufacturers of trunks, leather goods and umbrellas in U. S. and Canada; classified list of wholesale manufacturers and supply houses in U. S.

Pocket directory of shoe manufacturers: a complete and accurate directory of shoe manufacturers in U. S. and Canada . . . revised, giving location of factories, members of firm, capital stock, character of output, names of superintendents and buyers, names of shoes, capacity of plants, distribution of product; list of shoe manufacturers . . . officers of all manufacturers in the leading cities. . . Boston: Shoe and Leather Reporter (166 Essex St.), 1923. 408p. maps. $3.

Shoe and Leather Reporter Co.'s pocket directory of leather manufacturers for 1923. Boston: Shoe & Leather Reporter Co. (166 Essex St.), 1923. 208p. $3. or free with subscription to *Reporter*. Annual.

Lists tanners, curriers, and japanners in the U. S. and Canada, giving location of plants, members of firm, capital stock, product, ames of buyers and superintendents, name of leathers, capacity.

Shoe factory buyers' guide. Boston: Shoe Trades Pub. Co. (683 Atlantic Ave.), 1924. $2.

Lists firms selling supplies, leather, findings, etc. to the shoe manufacturer, classified by product.

LIBRARIES

American Library Association. A. L. A. Handbook, 1923. *Bulletin* v. 17, p. 340-497. Chicago: The Association (86 W. Randolph St.), 1923.

American Library Directory. A classified list of 9200 libraries with names of librarians. New York: R. R. Bowker Co. (62 W. 45th St.), 1923. 303p.

League of Library Commissions. Handbook. Springfield, Ill.: Anna M. Price, Sec. Library Extension Division, State Library, 1922. 114p. tables.

Special Library Council of Philadelphia. Directory of the libraries of Philadelphia and vicinity, *comp.*, by Directory Committee, Special Library Association, 1923. 15p.

Special libraries directory. Rebecca Rankin and May Wilson, *comp.* New York: H. W. Wilson Co. (958 University Ave.), 1924. 2nd ed. 150p. $2.

LUMBER

A. B. C. Lumber Trade Directory. Vancouver: (626 Pender St. W.), $4 a year.

Abbey's register of the northwest lumber and allied industries, and a classified business guide covering Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington Alaska, and British Columbia saw mills, logging operations, planing mills, shingle mills; box, sash and door, furniture, cooperage and veneer manufacturers, wholesalers, brokers. Industrial Service Co., 1922. 312p. $5.

Directory of the lumber industry, Pacific coast, 1924. Portland, Oregon: The Timberman, 616 Spalding Bldg., 1924. $5.

Lists number of associations affiliated with lumber sawmills, box factories, logging.

Directory of the logging industry, Pacific Coast, 1922.

Portland, Ore.: Timberman (616 Spaulding Bldg.), 1923. 174p. $5.

Fraser's wood products. Montreal: Fraser Pub. Co. (128 Bleury St.), $3.

Hardwood Manufacturers' Institute. Membership list . . . names of 200 hardwood sawmills in U. S. Free to hardwood users.

Southern lumberman's directory of American lumber consuming factories. Nashville, Tenn.: Southern Lumberman. 1922. 970p. $15.

Lists U. S. and Canadian lumber wholesalers, furniture manufacturers, carriage and wagon builders, car builders arranged by states not by industries.

Southern lumberman's directory of American sawmills and planning mills. Nashville, Tenn.: Southern Lumberman, 1924. 1200p. $20.

About 30,000 mills listed.

United States. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Directory of exporters of American lumber and wood products. Washington: Superintendent of Documents. 1923. (Misc. ser. no. 120) 10c.

MANUFACTURERS

American Manufacturers Publication Corporation. Trade Directory. New York: The Company, 1924. Directory will be ready for distribution to advertisers in July.

Associated Industries of Massachusetts. Directory of Massachusetts manufacturers. Boston: Sampson & Murdock (377 Broadway), 1922. 674p.

Plants listed with partnership name, officers, capital, product.

Buyers' blue book 1923: a classified business directory of New York and surrounding territory. New York: Buyers' Blue Book Co. (1476 Broadway), 1923. 743p. $7.50.

Canadian gazetteer and Dominion business directory. Toronto: P. R. Johnson, 1923-24. 1800p. $15 for Toronto.

Contains names and addresses of every business and profession in Canada. Classified by industries and professions.

Delaware Labor Commission. Industrial and manufacturing establishments of Delaware. Wilmington: 1922. 14p.

Donnelley's directory of Chicago district manufacturers, distributors and business services. Chicago: Donnelley Corp. (652 State St.) Gratis.

Illinois Manufacturers' Association. Directory of Illinois manufacturers. Chicago: The Association (76 W. Monroe St.), 1921. 1328p. $10. New ed. in preparation.

Iowa. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Directory of manufacturing establishments. Des Moines: The Bureau, 1921. 264p. (Bulletin no. 7). New ed. in preparation.

Kelly's directory of merchants, manufacturers and shippers of the world: a guide to the export and import, shipping and manufacturing industries. New York: Kelly's (70 Fifth Ave.), 1923. $20.

MacRae's blue book. Chicago: MacRae's Blue Book Co. (18 E. Huron St.), 1924. 1600p. $10. Ready in June.

Buying guide carrying names of American manufacturers, classified by product.

Michigan Manufacturers Association Handbook. Classified. Detroit: The Association (1303 Real Estate Exchange), 1923. 10p. Gratis.

Pennsylvania. Department of Internal Affairs. Fourth industrial directory of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Harrisburg: 1922.

Pennsylvania. Labor and Industry Department. Industrial directory. Harrisburg: The Department, 1923.

Thomas' register of American manufacturers. New York: Thomas Pub. Co. (461 8th Ave.), 1924. 4200p. $15.

Trow Alcolm blue book: a desk manual designed to meet the buying needs of 300,000 executives in New York and surrounding area. New York: Polk & Co. (524 Broadway), 1922. 320p.

Virginia. Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics. Complete list of industrial and mercantile establishments in Virginia. Richmond, Va.: 1919. 68p. Directory as of November 1923 contemplated.

West Virginia. State Bureau of Labor. West Virginia directory of industries; giving name of firm, location, nature of business and number of employees; also arranged by industries. Charleston; 1922. 63p.

Who makes what: buyers' encyclopedia: reference directory of manufacturers' products and trade names. New York: Hardware Dealers' Magazine (17 Warren St.), 1922. 408p. $2.

MEDICAL

American medical directory. Chicago: American Medical Association (535 N. Dearborn St.), 1923. 2451p. 8th ed. $15.

A register of legally qualified physicians of the U. S., Alaska, Canal Zone, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Philippine Is., Canada, Newfoundland.

Dentists register, 1923: published under the direction of the Dental Board of the United Kingdom in pursuance of the Dentists Act, 1878, comprising the names and addresses of dental practitioners registered: as United Kingdom dentists; as colonial dentists; as foreign. London: Constable & Co. (10 Orange St.), 1923. 310p. 10s. 6d.

New York State University Board of dental examiners. Registered dentists, 1922-1923. Albany, N. Y., 1922. 186p.

Polk's dental register and directory. New York: R. L. Polk & Co., 1917. $5.

New edition in preparation. Lists of practicing dentists in the U. S., dental colleges, dental supply houses.

MERCHANDISING

Greater New York, New York City, Oct. 2, 1922. v. p. 18-19.

Chain stores of New York city. In: the Merchant's Association compiles a valuable enumeration of the chain stores which are now operating in various merchandizing fields.

Kellogg chain store lists. Springfield, Mass.: Kellogg Pub. Co., 1922.

In 6 parts: Food products, $10; Drug store, $5; Dry goods and general stores, $5; Shoes, $5; Cigar and Barber Shops, $5; Lumber, $5.

Kellogg Publishing Co., Springfield, Mass., publishes a list of chain stores. Springfield, Mass.: Kellogg Pub. Co.

Sections: Grocery and tea stores, meat markets, bakeries and restaurants, $10; Drug Stores, $5; Department stores, dry goods, general, company, 5 and 10 cent stores, variety, furniture and furnishings, pianos and phonographs, and gas and electric appliances stores, $5; Clothing shoe, hat, haberdashery, millinery, ready-to-wear, $5; Miscellaneous list, $5; Line lumber companies, $5.

Merchants' Association of New York. Year book. New York: The Association (Woolworth Bldg.), 1923. 394p. il.

Orvin Thacker Directory, the red book. Columbus, O.: Franklin Printing Co. 1924. 244p. $2.

Directory of wholesale grocers, semi-jobbers and chain stores.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Service and Promotion Department. Complete routing list of all grocery

stores in St. Louis. St. Louis: Globe-Democrat, 1923. 49p. maps.

METAL TRADES

Directory of officials and executives of iron and steel plants, U. S. and Canada. Pittsburgh: Adreser Co. (Thaw Bldg.), 1922. $5.

Directory of iron steel, forging heat, and treating stamping. Pittsburgh, Pa.: The Andres5n Co. (Thaw Bldg.), 1923. $5.

List of executive and operating officials.

National Association of Sheet and Tin Plate Manufacturers. Directory of sheet steel manufacturers. Pittsburgh, Pa.: The Association, 1924. 32p. gratis.

Penton's foundry list. Cleveland: Penton Pub. Co. (West 3rd St. and Lakeside Ave.), 1924. 858p.

Standard iron steel metal directory. New York: Atlas Pub. Co. (150 La Fayette St.), 1924. $10.

Welding encyclopedia. Chicago: L. B. Mackenzie (608 S. Dearborn St.), 1923. 437p. 3rd ed. $5.

Contains directory of manufacturers.

MINING AND QUARRYING

A. B. C. of Western Canada mining directory and year book. Vancouver, B. C.: Progress Pub. Co., 1919. $3.

Mines handbook: describing the mining companies of the world. W. H. Weed, *ed.* Tuckahoe, N. Y.: Mines Handbook Co., 1922. 2248p. $15. Biennial.

Directory of mining companies giving statistical data.

National Association of Marble Dealers. List of quarries and marble manufacturers represented in the membership of the Association. Baltimore: Through the Ages, March, 1924. v. 1, no. 11, p. 42-44.

Skinner, W. R. Mining manual and mining year book for 1923 . . . information concerning mining companies; lists of directors, mining and consulting engineers, mine managers and agents. London: W. R. Skinnes (15 Dowgate Hill), 1923. 813p. Price 2s. 6d. post free.

MOTION PICTURES

Music Publishers Association of the U. S. Directory. New York: The Association (243 W. 42nd St.), 1924. Gratis.

Musical America's guide. New York: Musical America Co. (501 Fifth Ave.), 1924. 300p. $2.

Lists musical resources of leading cities in the U. S. and Canada, music schools and conservatories, professional managers, orchestras, conventions.

National Association of Sheet Music Dealers. Members of the Association. New York: The Association (236 W. 75th St.), 1924. Gratis.

Purchaser's guide to the music industries. New York: Music Trades Co. (501 Fifth Ave.), 1924. 368p. 25c.

Data concerning musical instrument manufacturers.

NEGROES

Simms' blue book and national negro business and professional directory. Chicago: James N. Simms (3532 S. State St.), 1923. 305p. $2.

Names, addresses and telephone numbers of leading negro business and professional men and women in the U. S.

NEWSPAPERS

See Printing, Publishing, etc.

OILS

See also Fuel

International cotton seed products directory, 1924-25: a list of American cotton seed and other vegetable oil mills, refineries, linseed oil mills, cotton seed products; brokers, linter buyers, oleo factories, fertilizer factories; linter and belt buyers; brokers and manufacturers . . . refiners, etc., and a limited number of brokers and importers; refiners and mills abroad; wholesale grain and feed dealers in the U. S. Dallas, Texas: Cotton and Oil News, 1924. 414p. $5.

Oil trade blue book. Chicago: Murray-Duff Co. (Marquette Bldg.). $10 a year. Annual subscription. Published quarterly.

Directory and buyers' guide.

Petroleum register. New York: Oil Trade Journal, Inc. (350 Madison Ave.), 1924. 529p. $10.

International semi-annual directory and statistical record of the petroleum industry, includes pipe lines, geologists, manufacturers of equipment, refineries, etc.

Standard directory of cottonseed oil mills. Atlanta: Walter W. Brown (Trust Co. Bldg.). $3.

OPTICIANS

Blue book of optometrists and opticians. Chicago: Professional Press Inc. (17 N. Wabash Ave.), 1924. 470p. $3. Biennial.

Lists include U. S., Canada, Cuba, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, colleges, officers of societies; manufacturers.

PAPER AND PULP

Darrow, P. C., *comp.* Complete paper directory of Chicago. Chicago: Darrow Prtg. Co., 1924. 72p. 10c. Twice a year.

Ertman's directory and buyers' guide of the paper box and allied industries. Minneapolis, Minn.: Ravenswood Pub. Co. (115 Washington Ave., N.), 1924. 304p. $5. Annual.

Lockwood's directory of the paper and allied trades. New York: Lockwood Trade Journal Co. (10 E. 39th St.), 1924. 49th ed. 879p. $7.50.

New features, listing paper stock and rags consumed, names of purchasing agents.

Paper makers' directory of all nations: containing the principal paper pulp and board mills of the world. London: Dean & Sons (160a Fleet St.), 1924. 30th ed. 935p. 21s.

Paper record, a directory of over 2,000 watermarks and brands of paper, listing sizes, colors, weights and names of manufacturers and dealers. New York: Walden, Sons and Mott (41 Park Row), 1924. 400p. With subscription to *Paper*, $3.

Post's paper mill directory for 1924. New York: L. D. Post (Tribune Bldg.), 1924. 156p. $4.

Lists paper and pulp mills, products, dealers, rag dealers, box makers, trade associations, watermarks.

Walden's A. B. C. guide—three lists. 1. Paper distributors in the U. S. and Canada; 2. List of paper mills, offices and lines manufactured; 3. Classified list of manufacturers and convertors . . . New York: Walden, Sons and Mott (41 Park Row), 1924. 532p. With subscription to *Paper*, $4 a year.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND BOOK DISTRIBUTION

American Booktrade Manual. New York: R. R. Bowker Co. (62 W. 45th St.), 1922. 180p. $5.

Including lists of book publishers, booksellers and reviewing periodicals.

American newspaper annual and directory. Philadelphia: N. W. Ayres and Son (108 Chestnut Street), 1924. 1427p. 100 maps. $15.

Geographical and classed indexes.

Associated Press. Members of the Associated Press. New York: Associated Press (383 Madison Ave.), 1923. 38p. Free.

Arranged geographically.

Ayer, N. W. and Sons' American newspaper annual and directory; a catalog of American newspapers. Philadelphia: Ayer & Sons (308 Chestnut St.), 1924. 1427p. $15.

List of newspapers and periodicals in the U. S., territories and Canada. Classified index.

Catholic press directory, for 1923: a complete list of

Catholic papers and periodicals published in the U. S. . . . statement explaining the nature of the periodicals, giving the advertising rate, price, circulation, the size, etc. Chicago: Joseph H. Meier (64 Randolph St.), 1923. 104p. $1.

Classified list of trade and allied associations and publications in the city of New York . . . New York: N. Y. Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York (65 Liberty St.), 1923. 46p.

Crains market data book and directory of class, trade and technical publications. New York: Crain Pub. Co. (256 Broadway), 1924. 500p. $5.

Analysis of industrial markets.

Editor and publisher—international year book number. New York: Editor and Publisher Co. (63 Park Row), 1924. *Editor and Publisher*, v. 56, no. 35, 244p.

Directory of newspaper personnel lists data for each paper on time of issue, circulation, minimum advertising rates, local and national, and special advertising representatives, etc. Gives labor scales of newspapers, radio broadcasting by newspapers.

Graphic Arts Board of Trade. Graphic Arts Board of Trade rating book. New York: Graphic Arts Board of Trade (291 Broadway), 1924. 2000p.

Membership service. Published semi-annually. Complete ratings, and directory of publishing, printing, stationery and binding.

Information service handbook. A. C. Kight and Linda H. Morley, *comp.* Boston: Special Library Association (142 Berkeley St.), 1924. $2. In press.

Pocket directory of the American press. New York: Lord and Thomas (366 Madison Ave.), 1924. 800p. $5.

Issued annually in June. Lists all newspapers and periodicals published in the U. S. and Canada, giving class, edition and circulation.

National and interstate trade and allied associations with periodicals . . . New York: New York Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York (65 Liberty St.), 1923-24. (*Monthly Bulletin*, Nov.-Dec. 1923 and Jan. 1924.)

Printing trades blue book. Chicago: A. F. Lewis and Co. (Transportation Bldg.), 1924.

Published annually in five eds. Illinois; New York; National; Western; Eastern including Philadelphia. Lists all firms in any way affiliated with the printing trade, paper water marks, associations, equipment. Free to operating plants in the respective territories.

Typo credit book of the paper, book, stationery, printing, publishing and kindred trades in the U. S. and Canada. New York: Typo Mercantile Agency (438 Broadway), 1924. 1000p.

Loaned to subscribers, not sold. Contains complete list of paper mills, paper dealers, printers, publications, booksellers, etc. Issued semi-annually April and October.

Walden's red book. New York: Walden, Sons and Mott (41 Park Row), 1924. 400p. With subscription to *Stationer*, $2 a year.

Buyers' guide for graphic arts, printers, stationers, bookbinders, engravers.

Walden's red book: a buyers guide for the graphic industry including printers, stationers, bookbinders, engravers, etc. New York: Walden, Sons and Mott (41 Park Row), 1924. 400p. Included in subscription to *Stationer*, $2 a year.

Radio

Radio red book, Radio trade directory, the buyers' guide. New York: Radio Red Book Pub. Co. (406 W. 31st St.), 1922. 128p. $1.

United States. Bureau of Navigation. Radio Service. Commercial and government radio stations in the United States. June 30, 1923. 122p.

United States. Bureau of Navigation. Radio Service. Amateur radio stations of the United States. June 30, 1923. 314p.

Real Estate

Jackson's real estate directory of the United States and Canada. Kansas City: J. M. Jackson Directory Co. (10 Baltimore Ave.), 1924. 1280p. $15. Biennial.

Complete directory of real estate men, abstractors, loan companies and attorneys.

Oregon. Real Estate Department. Licensed real estate brokers May 1, 1923. Salem, Ore., 1923. 73p.

Real estate corporation directory. New York: N. Y. Evening Mail, 1924. 50c.

List of corporations formed during 1923 and doing business in Manhattan and Bronx.

Refrigeration

Ice and refrigerating blue book and buyers' guide: a directory of the ice making, cold storage, refrigerating and auxiliary trades; list of factories . . . . and all establishments using mechanical refrigeration in the U. S. and Canada, 1922. Chicago: Nickerson & Collins (5707 W. Lake St.), 1923. 1388p. tables. $7.50.

Refractories

Refractories Manufacturers Association. Brands of fire brick and other refractories. Pittsburgh: The Association (Oliver Bldg.), 1922. Gratis.

New edition in Press. Names and addresses of all manufacturers of refractories.

Shippers

Bullinger's postal and shippers' guide for U. S. and Canada. Boston: N. E. Railway Pub. Co. (67 Federal St.), 1923. $5.

Shippers' guide. New York: Shippers' Guide Co. (13 Park Row), 1923. 1800p. $16.

Complete shipping information.

Shippers' guide comparative rates; express, and parcel post. New York: Shippers' Guide Co. (13 Park Row), 1924. 500p. $10.

Also published for localities.

Storage

Annual directory. New York: American Chain of Warehouses (39 Beach St.), 1923.

Stiles, K. B., *comp.* Annual directory. New York: Class Journal Co. (239 W. 39th St.), 1924. 454p. $1.

January issue of *Distribution and Warehousing*. Complete directory of U. S. and Canada.

Telephones and Telegraph

International register of telegraphic and trade addresses. New York: Code Users, Inc., 111 Leonard, 1923. 2000p. $15, including service. Annual.

Gives registered cable addresses of all firms represented; codes used by firms listed; coding firm names of 65,000 companies; coding all business headings.

Marconi international directory of cable addresses, buyers and exporters guide. London, W.C.2: Marconi International Code Co., Ltd. (Sardinia House, Sardinia St., Kingsway), 1922. 1134p. 25s.

Textiles

American textile report and directory. Boston: Dockham Pub. Co. (46 Cornhill), 1923. 800p. $8.50.

1924 ed. in press. Lists cotton, woolen, worsted, carpet, hosiery, silk, linen, waste manufacturers.

Buyers' guide for silks and ribbons. New York. Clifford & Lawton (373 Fourth Ave.), 1923. 266p. $1.

Gives manufacturers, importers, selling agents and jobbers for broad and narrow silk fabrics and thread silks.

Clark's directory of Southern textile mills. Charlotte,

N. C.: Clark Pub. Co., 1924. 250p. $2. Semi-annual. Next issue July.
Names of mills, officials, number of spindles, looms, etc.

Davison's silk trade, the silk guide. New York: Davison Pub. Co. (50 Union Sq.), 1924. 968p. $6.
Directory and technical compendium of the silk industry of the U. S. and Canada covering silk and ribbon mills, throwsters, dyers, finishers, agents, factors, importers, converters, N. Y. office and sales-rooms of mills, dealers in raw, thrown, spun, artificial silk, waste, yarns, silk jobbers and retailers, with a classified directory of all silk manufacturers. 29th ed.

Davison's textile directory for salesmen. New York: Davison Pub. Co. (50 Union Sq.), 1923. 548p. $4.
Mills arranged by towns and cities. Officers and buyers indicated. Products given.

Davison's textile blue book. New York: Davison Pub. Co. (50 Union Sq.), 1923. Handy ed. 1700p. $5; office ed. 1800p. $7.50. 1924 ed. ready July.
Lists mills, dry goods commission merchants, cotton goods converters, and brokers; buyers' guide.

Davison's textile buyers and guide. New York: Davison Pub. Co. (50 Union Sq.), $1. Annual.
Manufacturers and dealers in chemicals dyestuffs, machinery and supplies used in textile plants.

Directory of textile merchandise. New York: Bragdon, Lord and Nagle Co. (334 Fourth Ave.), 1923. $5.
Lists of over 15,000 trade-marks and brand names.

Fairchild's directory of fabrics, trimmings and accessories. New York: Fairchild Publishing Company (8 E. 13th St.), 1924. 448p. 25c.
Includes dressmaker's supplies.

International cotton buyer and cotton seller. Dallas: Cotton and Cotton Oil News. 1924. 900p. $5.

Official American textile directory. New York: Bragdon, Lord & Nagle (334 Fourth Avenue), 1924. Travelers' ed. $3; Office ed. $4. 118p.
Contents: Reports on all textile mills in the U. S., Canada, Mexico, as to capitalization, officers, equipment, goods made, buyers, operation etc.; also includes classified list of yarn spinners.

Official handbook of textile corporations. Boston: American Wool and Cotton Reporter (530 Atlantic Ave.), March 29, 1923. 724 p. *American Wool and Cotton Reporter*. v. 37, no. 13, section 2.

Simplex buyers' guide of standard merchandise. New York: Simplex Sampling Association, Inc. (220-11th Ave.), 1924. Annual. Gratis.
Reproductions of merchandise.

Toys

Toy Fair Chamber of Commerce. Directory of 1924 toy fair. New York: Toy Fair C. of C. (200 Fifth Ave.), 1924. 32p. Gratis.
Lists all manufacturers, agents and importers exhibiting toys in New York during the Fair.

Toys and novelties. New York: Toys and Novelties Pub. Co. (1265 Broadway), 1924. 184p. 50c. Annual.

Trade Marks

See under subjects, Hardware, Jewelry, etc.

Transportation

Directory of shipowners, shipbuilders and marine engineers, 1923. London: Directory Pub. Co., 1923. 740p. 20s.

Green's marine directory of the Great Lakes. Cleveland: Rotary Printing Co. 460p. $10. Annual.
Statistics on iron ore docks, grain elevators, ships, harbors, etc.

McGraw electric railway directory. New York: McGraw-Hill Co. (10th Ave. and 36th St.), 1924. 308p. $7.50. Annual.
Lists electric railways in U. S., Canada, Mexico and West Indies, subsidiary bus companies; officers, engineers, etc.

Official freight tariff directory. 350p.
Published for transportation companies. 1 vol. Western lines; 1 vol. Southern lines.

Official guide of the railway and steamship navigation lines. New York: National R. R. Pub. Co. (424 W. 33rd St.), 1924. 1600p. $2. Monthly.
Covers entire U. S., Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, showing time-tables, mileage, etc.

Oildom yearbook. Bayonne, N. J.: Oildom Pub. Co., 1923. 500p. $10.

Record of American and foreign shipping. New York: American Bureau of Shipping (50 Broad St.), 1924. 1561p. $40. Annual.

Shippers' guide comparative rates. Chicago: Shippers' Guide Co. (523 Plymouth St.), 1924. Looseleaf $10 for year's lease.
Express and post-offices in U. S., Express offices in Canada. Rates, rural delivery service.

Sterling's marine catalog; being a complete directory and catalog service for shipbuilding plants, ship repair yards, steamship cos. marine manufacturers and dealers and for allied industries, 1923. New York: Sterling Cooper Corp. (318 W. 39th St.), 1923. 347p. il. tables plans.

Tank steamer register. New York: Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Marine Department (26 Broadway), 1922. 88p. $5.

Typewriters, Adding Machines

American digest of business machines; including the national directory of dealers in used business machines. Chicago: American Exchange Service (35 S. Dearborn St.), 1924. 640p. $5.
Includes manufacturers, product name, prices of all business machines.

Waste Trade

Davison's mattress directory. New York: Davison Pub. Co. (50 Union Sq.), 1924. 200p. $2.
Waste and linter dealers listed.

Haskins, C. M., *comp.* Tenth Anniversary blue book. New York: National Association of Waste Material Dealers, Inc. (Times Bldg.), 1923. 274p. $5 net.

The waste trade directory. New York: Atlas Pub. Co. (150 Lafayette St.), 1923. 1200p. $5.
Consumers of scrap iron, rags, etc., in U. S., Canada and Europe.

Still Another Library Impostor

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

It has been reported to us that a man calling himself Charles Bolton, and claiming to have been an assistant in the Newark Public Library, has victimized librarians by representing himself to be a friend of Mr. Dana. The man is an imposter, and I would like to warn librarians against him.

There have been so many of these imposters that I think librarians generally might adopt a rule of not crediting any "hard luck" story in which the applicant for relief claims to be a friend, or an employee of any library.

BEATRICE WINSER, *Assistant Librarian. Newark (N. J.) Public Library.*

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH MAY 15, 1924

SARATOGA is so central to the large body of eastern libraries and presents so many attractions to visitors from other parts of the country that a banner attendance may be expected at the 1924 conference, June 30-July 5. The historic and scenic features of the region, the new development under state management of the Springs, numerous and varied beyond any of the famous spas which attract visitors to Europe, and the post-conference excursion thru the Adirondacks and Lake George add to the programs of the sessions special reasons for an unusual gathering. While it is true that such gatherings make the proceedings less intimate, the inner park of the Great Grand Union Hotel and the Congress Springs Park opposite, as well as the ample piazzas of the Saratoga hostelries, will give abundant opportunity for personal and group meetings and talks. The smaller gatherings, such as those at Atlantic City, are valuable, on the other hand, for such experience meetings as that which Mr. Hughes and Miss Askew sought to develop there this year, their good intentions somewhat thwarted by the hesitancy of local librarians to talk out on their feet what their fellow librarians really wanted to hear. The Atlantic City meeting this year derived much of its value from the wonderfully inspiring address of Mr. Dhan Gopal Mukerji, whose recent book "Caste and Outcast" gives the most illuminating announcement that has been made of the message of the East to the West, and the entertaining presentation by Mr. John J. Murphy of examples in poetry and prose of the literary renaissance in Ireland, both of which should have the result of adding to our libraries worthful books in these special fields.

LIKE all the comments on the Williamson report, Mr. Anderson's paper, which made the library feature of the Atlantic City meeting, gave cordial appreciation and praise to the report in general and made valuable criticism as to its omissions and defects. Mr. Anderson notes especially that Dr. Williamson did not give to the American library system the credit of pioneer work which has caused other nations to look to us for their models. Coming from the head of the greatest public library system in the world, Mr. Anderson's appreciation of Dr. Williamson's work was especially significant, while the suggestion that "academic mechanics" was the weak point of the report summarizes much of the current criticism. Unfortunately, Mr. Dana, just returned from his European vacation, did not reach the Atlantic City meeting, where his presence and speech are always refreshing and stimulating, but we give in this issue a brief contribution from his pen which, as usual, will open our eyes to a wider vision of ourselves as others see us.

IT may add to the modesty of self-appreciation, which Mr. Dana inculcates, for American librarians to learn from Professor Richardson's paper in this issue how thoroly Spain has worked out a scheme of library training and development which will be a surprise to most readers. Spain has always been a literary country and, as we have before pointed out, Spanish cities in the New World were provided with libraries in their early equipment. Most of them, however, were formal rather than practical, and this may be true of Spanish library development at home. Nevertheless, no other country has accepted the library calling as a recognized government profession and career. Catalonia, comprising the northeastern provinces, is often looked upon as the irrepressible Ireland of Spain, but may also be spoken of as the Spanish New England in manufacturing and social development, with Barcelona as its Boston. In Catalonia especially, as Professor Richardson points out, there has been exceptional development of a provincial library system, comparable to that in New England half a century ago. Hitherto there has been less touch between Spain and our own in library matters than between our country and most others, so that the Spanish development is especially interesting as more indigenous and less dependent on American inspiration and models.

IT is some years since there has been much agitation for a library post which would give local libraries the advantage of the easiest possible means for local circulation, for this is one of the minor subjects which the larger affairs

of the World War utterly threw out of the perspective. Under present circumstances, the ordinary library book weighing a pound costs eight cents under third-class, or five cents under fourth-class rates for local circulation and an equal amount for return by post—in either case, prohibitive. On rural free delivery routes, circulation by post of library books is especially to the advantage of the community and does not add substantially to the cost of the postal service. The Staker Bill, printed elsewhere, which is now before Congress, deducts four cents from the initial postal charge, and so would make it possible to circulate a book within the first and second zones at a cost of one cent for dispatch and another cent for return. In the present do-nothing session the bill has perhaps little chance of passage, but librarians should be vigorous in season and out of season in pressing for a library post of this or like character and do each his part in keeping the question alive with congressmen and with the public.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON

THE Special Libraries Association of Boston is approaching the end of its 1923-24 season. Since the beginning of 1924 there have been four meetings; in January, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; February, the U. S. Immigration Service Building in East Boston; March, the Insurance Libraries Association, 18 Oliver St.; and April, the Harvard Musical Association, 57-a Chestnut St.

The meeting at M. I. T. in January drew our record crowd, the raison d'être being the speaker, Dr. Bostwick, of St. Louis, who talked in his usual inspiring manner on "Books and People," emphasizing the librarian's aim of service to each and every community group.

The building of the U. S. Immigration Service in East Boston was a most interesting place of meeting. Mr. Abercrombie, assistant commissioner, conducted a tour of the various rooms, in some of which immigrants were being detained, and Mr. J. P. Johnson, commissioner in charge, explained details of the duties and problems of such an immigration office. Professor Niles Carpenter, of the Social Ethics Department of Harvard, followed with a talk upon the literature of immigration.

On April 28th Mary Thayer welcomed us at her library in the attractive rooms of the Harvard Musical Association, an organization founded by Harvard graduates in 1837. A resumé of the Association's history by Miss Thayer revealed among its early aims the founding of a Music Department at Harvard and the establishing of Symphony concerts. The library now has 10,000 volumes devoted entirely to music. The unique feature of this meeting was the rendering of a musical program by Miss Ruth Canavan and Miss Proctor, both members of our Association.

Our annual meeting in May is to be held at the home of Mr. George Winthrop Lee in Concord.

RUTH M. LANE, *Secretary*

NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

The Association's annual meeting will be held at 5:30, Tuesday, May 20, at the Civic Club, 14 West 12th Street, preceding the last of the season's monthly meetings at which David Friday, director of the National Transportation Institute will be the speaker. Dinner reservations should be in the hands of the Secretary, L. Elsa Lober, New York State Chamber of Commerce, 65 Liberty Street, by May 17.

CLEVELAND LIBRARY CLUB

AT the annual meeting of the Library Club of Cleveland and Vicinity on April 29, new officers elected were: President, Pauline Reich, librarian, Carnegie West Branch, Cleveland Public Library; vice-presidents, Roena Ingham, librarian of the Lakewood Public Library, and Lenore M. Lingan, librarian of the Cleveland *Press*; treasurer, Emelia E. Wefel, Cleveland Public Library, and secretary, Alta B. Claflin, librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.

After the brief business meeting Charles S. Brooks, of Cleveland, gave a very entertaining reading from his most recent published book, and an unpublished essay.

ALTA B. CLAFLIN, *Secretary*.

MARYLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Maryland Library Association, organized last November, held its second meeting on April 11, with H. H. B. Meyer, of the Library of Congress, as the speaker. Mr. Meyer spoke on library organizations, a subject especially appropriate for a new and inexperienced association. He urged that the association stand as an organized body to promote library interests and library feeling thru-

out the state. He recommended especially the development of county libraries as the type of library best suited for Maryland. As a former President of the District of Columbia Library Association, Mr. Meyer gave many helpful suggestions as to how the organization might conduct its meetings to the best advantage, and in what ways it might make itself a state-wide association.

LUCY S. BELL, *Secretary.*

THE ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE programme of the well attended twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association, held in the Toronto Public Library April 21-22, was built around the central topic of Canadian literature and Canadian problems and the relation of the library thereto.

The general topic of Canadian literature was treated from four angles. Mr. J. E. Middleton, President of the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Authors' Association, discussed "Our Poets," treating the subject from the standpoint of standards of criticism in content and form, and making a strong plea for a reasoned criticism of the work of our poets.

Mr. E. J. Hathaway, of the Toronto Public Library Board, gave a concise treatment of "Our Novelists," under such headings as "historical novelists," "nature writers," "deep sea writers," "mystery writers," and other groups. He also treated the subject territorially, noting the chief names in each province from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia. Professor W. Stewart Wallace, librarian of the University of Toronto, noted the outstanding writers among "Our Historians and Biographers." A distinctive phase of Canadian literature, that of "Our Nature Writers," was treated in a most intimate and delightful way by Loyd Roberts of Ottawa, son of Charles G. D. Roberts. At the evening session the President of the Canadian Authors' Association, Mr. R. J. C. Stead, Ottawa, himself a novelist and poet of distinction, made an instructive address on "Canadian Literature as a National Asset."

"Canadian Problems and the Relation of the Library thereto," was dealt with by Eleanor Holmes of the Picton Public Library, and the Hon. J. S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. Miss Holmes has been very successful in beautifying her own library, and her paper on "Town Beautifying" was thoroly practical. In dealing with "Rural Life," Mr. Martin was quite at home and presented his subject in a sympathetic way.

Miss McLeod, of the Hamilton Public Library, told the story of "A Library Pilgrimage," chiefly among the libraries of the United States, noting most appreciatively the constant kindness and courtesy extended to her.

In the presidential address, "The Schoolmaster in Literature," W. Briden, of St. Catharine's, ranged thru British, American, and Canadian literature, finding many delightful spots where the schoolmaster figures as a hero or otherwise.

Round table conferences on children's work, under the supervision of Lillian H. Smith, of Toronto, book selection, under W. J. Sykes, Carnegie Library of Ottawa, and on administration and small library problems, by W. O. Carson, inspector of public libraries for Ontario, were well attended and decidedly appreciated.

To mark the Association's twenty-fifth anniversary it was decided to hold a banquet at the next meeting and to publish an historical volume containing an account of the work of the Association and the growth of the public library movement in Ontario.

The officers for the current year are: President, G. W. Rudlen, Sault Ste. Marie; vice-presidents, Fred Landon, University of Western Ontario, London, and Lillian H. Smith, Toronto; secretary, E. A. Hardy, 124 Duplex Avenue, Toronto.

E. A. HARDY, *Secretary.*

THE ATLANTIC CITY MEETING

THE 28th annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association was held at Atlantic City, May 2-3, on Friday evening, the president of the Pennsylvania Library Club, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, presiding.

Edwin H. Anderson, director of the New York Public Library, read a paper, "Training for Library Service," printed in full in this number. Mr. Anderson expressed his pleasure at once again being with the Club, a pleasure reciprocated by that group.

The play, "On the Shelf," by Christopher Morley, which followed the address, was charmingly presented by the class of 1924 of the Drexel Institute School of Library Science. Mr. Morley himself was present to see the production of his play.

The Saturday morning session was under the auspices of the New Jersey Library Association, as was also the delightful tea given Saturday afternoon, at which time Evan Prosser, the Welsh tenor, rendered several charming Welsh and English songs.

The Pennsylvania Library Club speaker at the joint session of Saturday evening was Judge John M. Patterson, of Philadelphia, a former president of The Dickens Fellowship. Judge Patterson's address was on "Mr. Dickens

as I Have Found Him," a scholarly and interesting presentation of the life of Dickens, and an excellent review of some of his most popular works; showing how economic and political conditions in England during Dickens' writing period influenced his works.

The weather for the conference was beautiful; mild and clear. About 350 attended the meetings.

MARTHA COPLIN LEISTER, *Secretary*,
Pennsylvania Library Club.

At the New Jersey Association's business meeting means were discussed of making the Executive Committee of the Association a semi-perpetuating body from year to year so that always some member or members will represent past policies of the Association, and so help obtain a continuity of association functioning. It was determined to have at least one member of the outgoing executive board appointed each year to the incoming board.

Progress was reported in the proposal to print a directory of members of the N. J. L. A. This is to appear as a supplement of the *Bulletin* of the New Jersey Public Library Commission.

Hon. John J. Murphy made a thoroly enjoyable address on "The Irish Literary Revival." Mr. Murphy traced the early Gaelic origins in the spoken word and the mythology which has been preserved, bringing the development down to the present revival of interest in Irish literature with the remarkable rebirth and growth of the literature itself in recent years. He delighted his audience with happily chosen selections read from Joseph Campbell, Padraic Colum, Helen Lampon Smith, Percy French, James Stephens and others.

Association officers for the following year were elected as follows: President, Adelene J. Pratt of Burlington County Library; vice-presidents, Clara Ormiston of Bernardsville, and Mrs. M. R. Whaley of Elizabeth; secretary, Bessie H. Newkirk of Camden; and treasurer, Howard L. Hughes of Trenton.

Announcement was made of a communication received criticizing the programs of the meetings of the Association as being of no benefit to librarians of the small libraries. It was ordered that a committee be appointed to consider means of making association meetings more beneficial to this group of members.

SECOND SESSION

At the second session the suggestion was made that the Association establish a scholarship fund to help a self-dependent library worker obtain school training. A committee to investigate was appointed.

Announcement was made of a special important exhibit prepared by a member of the Association illustrating the application of the visible index to library records. The exhibit shown illustrated the registration record, accession record, periodical check-list, statistics of both circulation and book stock, and the library budget. This exhibit was made up and loaned by the Kardex Company of Tonawanda.

Professor Henry Keller, Jr., of the N. J. Agricultural Experiment Station, spoke on the subject "Books in the Rural Communities" and all that Professor Keller said applied equally well to urban communities. The subject was admirably presented from the psychological viewpoint under the topic "Setting Minds in Motion." Professor Keller pointed out that individuals and groups who are working for the social emancipation of the rural people too often impose themselves on these people because they underestimate rural intelligence. Hence, unsuited reading has often stopped rather than stimulated further reading. Incidentally, hard times and consequent overwork have contributed to this particular aversion.

A discussion of short cuts in library administration was led off with a paper by Howard L. Hughes, of Trenton, presenting a suggestive résumé of the subject in its application to the various departments and processes of the library which will be reported fully in a later number.

At the last session Dhan Gopal Mukerji, Hindu author and philosopher, presented a distinctly fascinating address on the subject "Tagore's and Kipling's India." Mr. Mukerji explained the utter opposition of Eastern and Western civilization in that the former represents the reality of life in timelessness whereas the latter represents it in time. India and America have been brought together by modern means of communication but the two nations were never spiritually prepared to meet. In conclusion a pointed rebuke was politely administered the American people. The industrialism of the West is wiping out the beauties of India and China. According to the older view the individual surrenders himself to the universe, but the modern view demands that the individual control the universe. Americans give and give a great deal but they cannot give themselves nor a spiritual understanding. They are forever trying to improve God's earth!

HAROLD F. BRIGHAM, *Secretary*,
New Jersey Library Association.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

A bill authorizing the Massachusetts Board of Free Public Library Commissioners to extend their services in an advisory capacity to libraries in the state and county institutions has been passed by the State Legislature and signed by the Governor. The Board has urged this bill for three years. As the Act now reads the Board, while it has no extra appropriations, does have authority, and the passage of the bill opens the way toward constructive service to the institutions of the state.

NEW YORK

New York. A gain of two and one-half per cent in the number of readers in the Reference Department of the New York Public Library during the year 1923 and a decrease in circulation in the Circulation Department of 385,633 volumes is recorded in the library's annual report. The number of readers actually recorded in the Reference Department thru call slips and registers was 1,257,919, the largest in the history of the library, and the number of volumes consulted was 2,671,355, an increase of 56,425 over 1922. The decrease in circulation is attributable to the depleted and badly worn condition of the book stocks, as was the decrease of 1922. The Reference Department was in better case, as last year's addition of six million dollars to the endowment fund enabled it to operate without a deficit, altho the appropriations for expenditures in 1923 exceeded the estimated income by $141,442, and to make up some arrears in binding, cataloging, and book purchasing. It was possible to make a general appropriation of $58,000 for books and periodicals, and the 20,478 volumes purchased represented a gain of 44 per cent over the previous year. A summary of the important gifts and bequests made the library appeared in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for April 15 (p. 376). It now owns 2,752,594 books, of which 1,598,369 are in the Reference Department (67,147 pieces were added during the year) and 1,154,225 in the Circulation Department.

The chief innovations were the installation of an Inquiry Desk near the Fifth Avenue entrance and the division of the Arts and Prints Division, the latter of which is now in charge of Dr. Frank Weitenkampf, while Pauline V. Fullerton is in charge of the former. The photostat section handled 6,747 orders. The demand for photostats in the Manuscript Division has been so great as to leave the small staff little time for cataloging and calendaring. The American History Room had the busiest year since 1918, and found the largest demand was for American constitutional history and for material on American politics and government. The "imprint catalogue" in the Reserve Room has had about 4,500 typewritten cards added to it. The room is often visited by bibliographers and rare book dealers. The attendance in the Music Division was the largest recorded, making necessary opening on Sundays and in the evenings. The Slavonic Division received important material from Czechoslovakia and from various departments of the Soviet Government. Polish scholarship was well represented. An information desk was established adjacent to the catalog of the Science and Technology Division. The chief topic of interest among workers in the division was the structure of the atom. In the Economics Division the register was signed by 80,567 persons, as compared with 77,697 in 1922. The staff is concentrating on the work of finishing a "List of the Economic and Sociological Periodicals in the New York Public Library." The Newspaper Division now receives currently 225 American and 138 foreign newspapers. The *Christian Science Monitor* agreed to treat its files with Japanese tissue paper. The work of the Periodicals Division increased noticeably. Another information desk was installed here to relieve the congestion at the delivery desk. The Municipal Reference Library had 29,162 readers; the Public Health Division 2,332. The Library for the Blind reported a circulation of 36,645 volumes, magazines, and music scores.

The chief event of the year in the Circulation Department was the opening of the Fordham Branch with a stock of carefully chosen books. A detailed time study was conducted at all branches during the week of May 21st to 26th and showed that 85.2 of the staff's time is spent on service and 14.8 on administration.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The federal reclassification act was passed a year ago, but the Personnel Classification Board created to administer the act was a compromise body composed of elements representing different schools of thought on personnel classification matters. Such disagreements ensued that, in view of the limited time in which to do a huge piece of work, the results have been far from satisfactory. The librarians in the federal and District of Columbia libraries have

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for the most part not been much helped thus far by the operation of the act. A revision of allocations is in progress from which improvement is hoped. A bill to abolish the Personnel Classification Board and transfer the administration of the act to the United States Civil Service Commission has just been passed by the House of Representatives by an overwhelming vote. The Senate has not yet acted.

FLORIDA

Orlando. Due to the fact that as yet Florida has no library commission, the Albertson Public Library at Orlando, Florida, was not mentioned in the list of gifts to American Libraries in 1923. The Albertson Public Library, the gift of the private library of Captain Charles L. Albertson, is valued at $100,000. This collection consists of over 25,000 volumes, many of them exceedingly rare. The City of Orlando has put up a beautiful building to house them at the cost of $150,000. Minor gifts include 2,100 volumes from Sorosis Club; books valued at $2,500 from John H. Bentley; and 355 volumes from Unitarian Reading Circle.

INDIANA

The Indiana Public Library Commission summarizies the work of the year ending September 30, 1923, as comprising 262 visits made by members of the staff, 178 public libraries visited, 68 school and institutional libraries visited, eight libraries given organization assistance, three new libraries established, four new townships provided with service, twelve district meetings held with staff members attending, 33,288 volumes circulated by the Traveling Library Department, 373 associations served, and 56 new stations served.

No new county libraries were established. County wide service is now open to Allen, Bartholomew, Benton, Brown, Cass, Fulton, Jefferson, Jennings, Ohio, Scott, Switzerland, Union, and Vanderberg counties. Bicknell, West Terre Haute, and Jasper are the only Indiana towns of over 2,500 population that do not have public libraries, and Crawford the only county. The only new building opened was the Roosevelt Branch of the Gary Public Library.

Thru co-operation with the Department of Public Instruction the Public Library Commission has set forth certain standards for library equipment endorsed authoritatively by the Department in a folder entitled "Classification of Elementary Schools," including a "Score Card for Indiana Elementary Schools." One dollar per student is recommended as the minimum expenditure for a library fund for each high school in the state. To help establish this standard the Commission has decided to withhold its traveling library from all schools except state aid schools and such schools as do not have access to a public library and agree to use the traveling library collection to serve the neighborhood as well as the school.

The Commission expended $19,702, of which $11,204 was paid out in salaries.

ENGLAND

The issue of books to the Command and Unit Libraries of the British Army is now being reorganized so as to meet as effectively as possible, within the present financial limits, the requirements of the Educational Training Scheme, and to make provision for general reading, says the February *R. A. Regimental News.* The issues will include mathematical, scientific, historical and geographical books, on the purely instructional side, and English, European and military history for general reading and education, as well as an adequate representation of English literature and Greek and Latin classics.

INDIA

Baroda. The work of the Central Library of the library system of Baroda State has grown to the extent that proposals are under consideration for a new building, says Newton M. Dutt, curator of libraries, in the third edition of his "Library System of the Baroda State." Most of the divisions of the library are at present housed in one block of the Sarkarwada, the residence of former Maharajas. The book stock has now reached 98,964 volumes, exclusive of 18,543 volumes in the traveling library section, and last year 96,927 volumes were circulated, not including 6,136 volumes circulated in the city from the traveling library section. The Lending Library is free without guarantee to government servants earning Rs. 600 or more per annum, persons paying Rs. 10 in income tax, practising bachelors of law of two years' standing, assamdars, inamdars, and government pensioners.

The Library has been presented with a small collection of early printed books, containing examples of the presses of Wynken de Worde, the Elzevirs, Plantin, Robert Estienne and others, by M. H. Spielmann. The Sanskrit section was forced out by lack of room to another building about a mile from the main library. It contains 5,442 printed books and 13,091 manuscripts. A descriptive catalog of the latter will soon appear.

In the villages 598 libraries and 91 reading rooms are maintained, and 39 villages have erected their own buildings. Many villages impose a voluntary marriage tax to raise the funds for upkeep of their libraries. There are also fifteen independent subscription libraries in the state.

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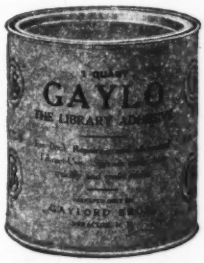

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THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

TRAINING FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The following "Findings" on training for librarianship are the result of thirty-five years' study of the subject, and are offered in the belief that their acceptance by librarians would help to improve library methods.

1. The production and use of print has increased far more in recent years than has that part of print use which comes thru libraries.

2. Libraries are each year less important factors in print using and consequently less important factors in life in general.

3. The money wages and the wages-of-esteem of library workers are not sufficient to attract men and women of high ability and of strong urge to accomplishment.

4. For the same and kindred reasons relatively few of each new generation are drawn into library work.

5. Consequently competent library workers are not easily found and

6. Consequently few persons of outstanding general ability go to library schools;

7. And, consequently, as educational institutions can not rise above the abilities of their students, library school courses are meagre, thin and deal much with conventional details.

8. Degrees, titles, labels, and veritable professionalism are the products of high accomplishment and not its causes.

9. Consequently, to proceed now to label libraries as of certain grades of excellence and to give library workers the right to endue themselves with titles, labels, honors and degrees of any kind would be to put a mark of "well-done" on unfinished jobs.

10. When libraries and library-workers have gained general high esteem for important service, the world will insist on entitling them well.

11. For libraries and librarians to proceed themselves to examine themselves and, as is the evident thought behind the proposal for such an examination, thereupon proceed to give themselves titles of excellence is to boast of deeds not done.

12. "Standards of education" cannot be established for a calling which is yet in its infancy.

13. If they could be established they would be infinitely harmful, for they would greatly strengthen the tendency already much too strong, to cast all libraries in the same mold, to check variation and experiment in an institution which has not yet found its place in society, is losing rather than gaining in its influence, and needs even more than do most institutions (from the very nature of its content and from the slight esteem in which it is held), the stimulant of new ideas and of a pious consciousness of importance.

14. If any kind of a "Survey" is called for by the present library situation it is a survey of print production; to be followed at once by a survey of print-use pursued with a calculated coolness until it discloses, to library workers particularly, the relative importance in human economy of the total use of print to that part of the total use which is the result of and is guided by public libraries.

JOHN COTTON DANA, *Librarian.*

Newark (N. J.) Public Library.

BILLBOARD ADVERTISING

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Speaking of advertising:—It seems to me that libraries should use every legitimate means to advertise—except on billboards.

A few days ago Kansas City, Mo., men and women expressed their turbulent disapproval of the erection of some 300 billbroads in that city, many in the residential district, by tearing down the structures and burning the débris. The fire department put out the fire and the police succeeded in dispersing the crowd. Later in the night the unappeased, indignant citizens renewed their warfare and demolished and burned more billboards. The mob was so great that the police, apparently, were helpless.

The unpopularity of the billboard was made a political issue in Los Angeles, several years ago. One effective means of curbing their offensive encroachments, and fighting the trust, which the women of that city adopted, was to boycott the firms or their products, advertised on billboards.

However it is wise for libraries to publish their wares. Therefore, during the late fall a Municipal Reference Library *Bulletin* will be issued showing some of the offenses of the billboards. It will have a convincing illustration, "taken from nature," that will put to shame all of those mortals who have argued for the decorative innocuousness of the billboard and the stupendus value as a means of publicity. The *Bulletin* will be sent to any address in receipt of a two cent stamp.

LUCIUS H. CANNON, *Librarian.*

Municipal Reference Library, St. Louis, Mo.

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CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

A revised edition of the "Rules for the Guidance of the Staff of the Brooklyn Public Library" contains 434 items grouped under about 10 headings and indexed.

In *Poland* for April Eleanor E. Ledbetter, librarian of the Broadway Branch of the Cleveland Public Library, writes informingly and interestingly on Polish literature in English.

The March *Massachusetts Library Club Bulletin* is the 1924 edition of the Handbook, includes the By-laws adopted in January and the membership list (revised to March 15) of 714.

Marion F. Bonner's annual "Index to Library Reference lists 1923," appears in the January-April 1924 *Bulletin of Bibliography*.

"The Library Association Hand Book for 1924" (British) is restricted to the full list of members and the constitution (London: The Association, 30p. 3s.) The charter was printed in the Hand Book for 1921 still in print.

The first installment of an annotated list on Swedish fiction, comprising books received by the Chicago Public Library since the publication of the list of Scandinavian books in 1913 appears in the April *Book Bulletin* of that library.

"La Bibliothèque Publique de Petrograd" by Theodore Wesley Koch, is a reprint from the *Revue des Bibliothèques* for April-September, 1923 of an article which brings up to date Dr. Koch's study of this library printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of January-February, 1915.

"Some Useful Reference Books of 1923" in the Boston Public Library, compiled and annotated for the last meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club with a special view of the smaller libraries, has been printed by the Library as no. 27 in the Brief Reading Lists series. (4 p. 5c.)

The fourth edition of the "List of Health Films" prepared by the National Health Council, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York, has just appeared. The list is a combination of lists sent in by health and welfare agencies, state boards of health, producers and distributors. Films reviewed favorably by the National Health Council are starred. (New York: The Council. 34p. 35c.)

A 32-page pamphlet showing changes included in the tenth and eleventh editions of the Decimal **Classification,** covering all corrections, smaller additions in full and summaries of extensive additions, will be mailed free to owners who apply for it to the Forest Press, Lake Placid Club, Essex Co., N. Y. To owners of the eleventh edition which contains all these changes this pamphlet will be of no value.

A request "for the gratuitous supply to public libraries of such (British) Government publications as they might requisition" made by a special committee of the Library Association met with encouragingly prompt and on the whole satisfactory response from the Government, the Stationery Office deciding to supply publications to the public, university and college libraries at half the published price.

A useful anthology of the most recent pronouncements on standards for libraries of all types appears in "Texas Library Manual," edited by Elizabeth Howard West, State Librarian. (Austin: Texas State Library, Feb. 1924, bull.2c. It includes "Standard Library Organization and Equipment for Secondary Schools, a Measuring Stick for Libraries of Teacher Training Institutions, a Library Efficiency Test, Library Laws of Texas." Acknowledgment is made to C. C. Certain, Willis H. Kerr, Julia A. Robinson, the A. L. A. and the LIBRARY JOURNAL for use of material.

In "Barrel Day" in the May *Atlantic Monthly* Contributors' Club, Rev. Lloyd C. Douglas tells of the Akron Public Library's success in recovering long overdue books by announcing annually in the dailies that a barrel will be placed in the Library vestibule for the reception of strayed volumes "No fines to pay—no questions asked." The people who go thru this "bibliophilistic bankruptcy and come out clean . . . are not a bad sort . . . the barrel . . . contains an abundance of ethics, aesthetics and mathematics but almost no erotics. . . ."

"The Checklist of American Periodicals 1741-1800," by William Beer printed in the October 1922 number of the *Proceedings* of the American Antiquarian Society has been reprinted by the Society. The Checklist attempts to include all periodicals published "during the Eighteenth Century, or from 1741 to 1800." Brief titles, dates, frequency of publication, size, place, printer and publisher are given, and the location of files in a score of the larger libraries. (Worcester: The Association, 1923. 18p.)

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RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

National Safety Council. Educational Section. Introduction to safety education. 120 West 42nd st., New York. Bibl. 30c.

ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL. *See* QUARRIES AND QUARRYING

AESTHETICS

Marshall, Henry R. The beautiful. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. O. $6.

See also PSYCHOANALYSIS

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Morman, James B. Farm credits in the United States and Canada. Macmillan. Bibl. D. $3.50. (Rural science ser.).

BIOLOGY. *See* ENVIRONMENT

BOMBAY. *See* INDIA

BONUS, SOLDIERS'. *See* SOLDIERS, RETURNED

BUTLER, JOSEPH, BISHOP OF DURHAM

Baker, Albert E. Bishop Butler: ed. by S. L. Ollard and W. Spens. Macmillan. Bibl. D. $1.75.

BYRON, GEORGE GORDON BYRON, 6TH BARON

Chew, Samuel C. Byron in England; his fame and after-fame. Scribner. Bibl. footnotes. O. $4.50.

CHILD STUDY

Odell, Charles W. An annotated bibliography dealing with the classification and instruction of pupils to provide for individual differences. Urbana: University of Illinois. O. pap. 50c. (Bur. of Ed. research bull. 16).

CHILDREN—CARE AND HYGIENE

Collier, L. W., and Harriet Wedgwood. Child health program for parent-teacher associations and women's clubs. U. S. Bureau of Education. Bibl. (Health educ. no. 5).

National Health Library. Pre-school child. 370 Seventh ave., New York. 8 mim. p. Feb. 1, 1924.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Cowles, Julia D. Favorite tales for story-telling. Chicago: Flanagan. Bibl. footnotes. D. 60c.

CHRISTIANITY

Hyma, Albert. The Christian Renaissance. Grand Rapids, Mich.: Eerdmans-Sevensma. Bibl. O. $4.

CITIZENSHIP

Hadow, W. H. Citizenship. Oxford. Bibl. 6s.

CIVILIZATION, ANCIENT

De Burgh, W. G. The legacy of the ancient world. Macmillan. Bibl. O. $6.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS

Berry, R. E. Administration of the part-time school in the small community. Berkeley: University of California Division of Vocational Education. pt. 1. Bibl. (Part-time educ. ser. no. 13, Div. bull. no. 14).

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES

Donne, John. Devotions upon emergent occasions. Macmillan. Bibl. note. O. bds. $4.

DRAMA

Dukes, Ashley. The youngest drama; studies of fifty dramatists. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel. 2p. bibl. O. $2.50.

ENVIRONMENT

Henderson, Lawrence J. The fitness of the environment: an inquiry into the biological significance of the properties of matter. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. D. $2.

FARM CREDITS. *See* AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

FEDERAL AID

U. S. Library of Congress. Short list of references on federal aid to specific activities ("dollar matching"). 5 typew. p. Jan. 8, 1924. 60c. (P. A. I. S.)

GEOGRAPHY

Cole, D. H. Elementary imperial military geography: "general characteristics of the [British] empire in relation to defence." 67 St. James's st., London S.W.1: Sifton, Preed. Bibl. 10s.

GREAT BRITAIN. *See* GEOGRAPHY

INCOME TAX

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the Mellon plan of tax reduction. 12 typew. p. Jan. 19, 1924. $1.30. (P. A. I. S.).

INDIA

Bombay. Presidency. Bombay, 1922-23: a review of the administration of the presidency. Poona: Supt. of Govt. Printing and Stationery. Bibl. Rs. 2, As. 8.

INSURANCE, UNEMPLOYMENT

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on unemployment insurance (supplementary to the mim. list of Dec. 5, 1921). 8 mim. p. Nov. 7, 1923.

IRELAND—HISTORY

O'Rahilly, Cecile. Ireland and Wales; their historical and literary relations. Longmans. Bibl. footnotes. O. $2.50.

IRON

Iron and Steel Institute. Journal, 1923. 28 Victoria st., London S.W.1. Bibl. (v. 108, no. 2).

JUDGES

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the popular election of supreme court judges, state and federal. 6 typew. p. Jan. 11, 1924. 70c. (P. A. I. S.).

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES

U. S. Library of Congress. List of recent publications on various aspects of the labor problem. 8 typew. p. Dec. 31, 1923. 90c. (P. A. I. S.).

LATIN AMERICA

Webster, Hutton. History of Latin America. Heath. 4p. bibl. D. $1.64.

LIBRARIANS. *See* SALARIES

LITERATURE. *See* IRELAND—HISTORY

NEGROES

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on negro migration. 7 typew. p. Dec. 20, 1923. 80c. (P. A. I. S.).

OIL. *See* PETROLEUM

PETROLEUM

Uren, L. C. Textbook of petroleum production engineering. McGraw. Bibl. $6.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Johnsen, Julia E., *comp.* Independence for the Philippines. Wilson. *Reference Shelf.* v. 2, no. 6. 99p. Rev. ed. of abridged handbook.

PSYCHOANALYSIS

Baudoin, Charles. Psychoanalysis and aesthetics: tr. from the French by Eden and Cedar Paul. Dodd. 6p. bibl. O. $4.

PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATIONAL. *See* CHILD STUDY

PUBLIC OFFICIALS

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the privileges and immunities of public officers including ambassadors, consuls, and members of legislative bodies. 8 mim. p. Nov. 28, 1923.

PUBLIC UTILITIES—FRANCE

Duncan, Kenneth. Equipment obligations. Appleton. Bibl. $3.50.

QUARRIES AND QUARRYING

Adams, W. W. Quarry accidents in the United

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States, during the calendar year 1922. U. S. Bureau of Mines. Bibl. (Technical paper 353).

RAILROADS—U. S. *See* UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

RAILROADS—U. S.—TRANSPORTATION ACT

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the transportation act of 1920 (supplementary to the list compiled by the library of the Interstate Commerce Commission, July 18, 1923). 12 typew. p. Dec. 26, 1923. $1.30. (P. A. I. S.).

REFERENDUM

Strachey, J. St. Loe. The referendum: a handbook to the poll of the people, referendum or democratic right of veto on legislation. London: Unwin. Bibl. 3s. 6d.

SALARIES

Kobetich, Mary. School and library statistics: comparisons of salaries and requirements of education and experience in large cities. A. L. A. *Bulletin*. March 1924. p. 59-74. Bibl.

SCHOOLS. *See* CONTINUATION SCHOOLS

SECURITIES

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on non-par value stock. 5 typew. p. Dec. 29, 1923. 60c. (P. A. I. S.).

SHELLEY, PERCY BYSSHE

Campbell, Olwen W. Shelley and the unromantics. Scribner. Bibl. footnotes. O. $5.

SHOES

University of Illinois Bureau of Business Research. Books about shoes. Urbana. 19p. O. pap. apply. (Bull. 4).

SOCIOLOGY

Russell Sage Foundation Library. Selected list of books on social subjects published in 1923. 3p. April 1924. (Bull. no. 64).

SOLDIERS, RETURNED

U. S. Library of Congress. List of recent references on soldiers' bonus (supplementary to mim. list, 1922). 14 mim. p. Nov. 3, 1923.

STEEL. *See* IRON

SUGAR

Wright, P. G. Sugar in relation to the tariff. McGraw. 5p. bibl. $2.50. (Institute of Econ. investigations in internatl. commercial policies).

TARIFF. *See* SUGAR

TAX REDUCTION. *See* INCOME TAX

TECHNICAL LITERATURE

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Technology Department. *Technical Book Review Index*. July-Sept. 1923. 97p. pap. 15c. (v. 7, no. 3).

TESTS, MENTAL

Dearborn, Walter F. A series of farm board and performance tests of intelligence. Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Graduate School of Education. Bibl. footnotes. O. pap. apply. (Studies in educ. psychology and educ. measurement, ser. 1, no. 4).

THEATRE. *See* DRAMA

TRANSPORTATION

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on transportation and communication in the U. S. since 1860. 7 typew. p. Jan. 15, 1924. 80c. (P. A. I. S.).

TRUSTS

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on trusts (supplementary to printed lists on federal control of commerce and corporations, 1913 and 1914). 12 typew. p. Dec. 28, 1923. $1.30. (P. A. I. S.).

UNEMPLOYMENT. *See* INSURANCE, UNEMPLOYMENT

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Pacific railroad pamphlets. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Extension Division. *Library Notes*. March 1924. p. 8-14.

WALES. *See* IRELAND—HISTORY

WEBSTER, DANIEL

Kennedy, Elijah R. The real Daniel Webster. Revell. 5p. bibl. D. $2.

WELLS, HERBERT GEORGE

Chappell, Fred A. Bibliography of H. G. Wells, with a prologue introducing Mr. Wells to the future. Chicago: Covici. 69p. D. bds. $3.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

May 16. At the Silas Bronson Library and the Mattatuck Historical Society. Connecticut Library Association. Speakers: State Librarian Godard, Dean Wilbur Cross of Yale, Edward H. Davis of Waterbury, and others. Round tables for public, special college and children's librarians.

May 22. At the New York Public Library, Main Exhibition Room. New York Regional Catalogue Group. Mr. Lydenberg will talk about the ancient manuscripts, early printed books, first editions, autographs, etc., in the exhibition.

May 22-23. At Augusta—Maine State Library and Lithgow Library. Maine Library Association annual meeting. Hotels Augusta House and Hotel North.

June 19-21. At the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass. Massachusetts Library Club.

June 30-July 5. At Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Forty-sixth annual conference of the A. L. A., in co-operation with affiliated organizatons. Preliminary announcements on p. 334.

Aug. 28-30. At Santa Fé (N. M.). Southwestern Library Association regional meeting in connection with the New Mexico Library Association.

Sept. 8-13.. At Glasgow, Scotland. Annual Conference of the (British) Library Association.

Sept. 24-26. At the Manchester (N. H.) Public Library. New Hampshire Library Association.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

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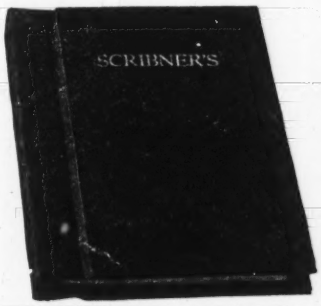

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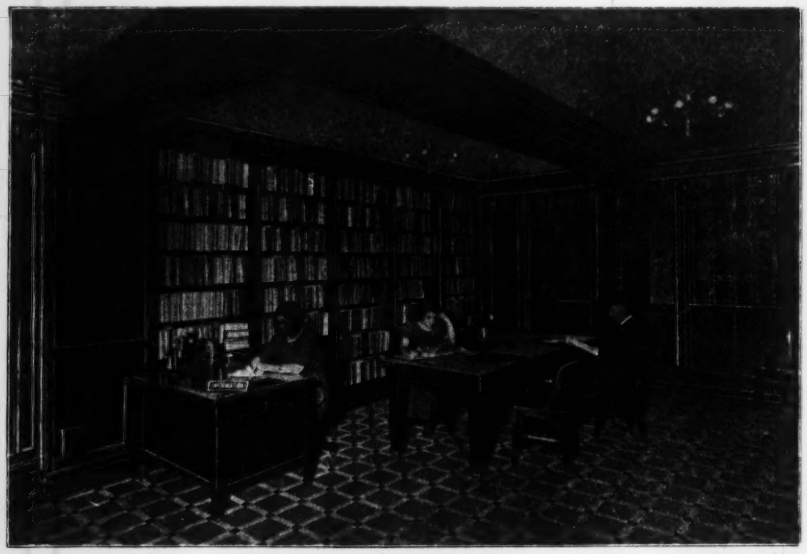

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